



EMERSON H. BROS.

THE
REPUBLIC

Featuring Pres. Manuel L. Quezon's 69th Birthday Anniversary,
The Roxas Cabinet, Chief Delegates to United Nations, Music,
The Tagalog Language, Government and Business Directory, Etc.

August and
September
1947

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION OFFICE OF PRIVATE EDUCATION

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to CERTIFY that the following SPECIAL VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS in Manila (arranged alphabetically) have complied with the provisions of the Private School Law, the requirements of the Department of Instruction, and the regulations of the Office of Private Education and have been duly authorized by the GOVERNMENT to offer the course or courses indicated under them.

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de Santos

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Master (Men's) Tailoring

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Handicraft, Knitting, Flowermaking and
Painting
Dean: Fernando Domingo

To Da Aurora U. Quezon, in whose late husband's memory this special number of The Republic is specially dedicated, I humbly offer this copy with my compliments.

E. R. Cornejo
Editor and Publisher

THE REPUBLIC

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DEVOTED TO THE PROMOTION OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF THE PHILIPPINES AND HER RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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CONTENTS

	Pages
EDITORIALS	3— 4
Peace and Order—United Nations—Honoring Our Heroes	
PRESIDENT MANUEL L. QUEZON	5— 10
Biographical Sketch—His Favorite Pictures—His Last Message—Pres. Quezon and Gen. MacArthur—How Quezon Died—How Quezon was Honored in U. S.	
THE PHILIPPINES	11— 13
Discovery — Name — Geography — Population—Religion — Government — Peace and Order—Languages and Dialects — Commerce	
IMPORTANT EVENTS AND HISTORIC DOCUMENTS	14— 24
Magellan and Lapulapu—Legaspi and His Conquest—Rajah Lakandula—Magat Salamat—First Revolts and Uprisings—Gov. Blanco and Fr. Gil on Rizal and the "Katipunan"—Andrés Bonifacio—Governor Primo de Rivera—Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo and the Revolution of 1896—The Pact of Biac-na-Bato—U. S. Consul General Pratt's Letter to the Secretary of State on General Aguinaldo and Admiral Dewey—The Battle of Manila Bay—The Revolutionary Government—The Protocol of Peace. The Treaty of Paris, President McKinley's Message of December 5, 1899, to U. S. Congress on the Philippines	
THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL LANGUAGE (Tagalog)	24— 25
The Tagalog Alphabet and Pronunciation—Lesson I: The Articles—Vocabulary	
UNITED PHILIPPINES ORGANIZATION (BUKLOD)	26— 27
"BUKLOD" MILITARY MARCH By Dr. R. R. Cornejo	28— 30
UNITED NATIONS	32— 50

A scene of the United Nations' General Assembly in Actual Session—The President and Seven

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

It is because of the nearly five decades of public service and self-sacrifice for the cause of his country and people that Don Sergio remains with steadfast majesty in the hearts of the people. We reckon him in the light of statemanship, not as a politician, so that political defeat for him can never lessen the grandeur and solidity of public honor for him.

We look up to him as an institution. He has built himself magnificently into one. In his public career that covered the transcendental years from 1903 to 1946, Don Sergio gave excellent service successively as provincial fiscal, provincial governor of Cebu, Speaker of the first Philippine Assembly, Speaker of the first House of Representatives, Senator, Vice President and concurrently Secretary of Public Instruction, and President of the Philippines.

When President Quezon assumed the leadership of the nation in 1922, Don Sergio had labored with the same spirit and enthusiasm for the success of the Nacionalista Party's platform and remained loyal to the late President until the latter's death in the United States in 1944. Returning to the Philippines in the latter part of same year with the liberation forces of General Douglas MacArthur, Don Sergio reestablished the Commonwealth government, guided the people through the most difficult months of the post liberation era, when the country was ravaged by war, the people were starved and were claiming for more than he could give under those trying and extraordinary circumstances.

During the crucial election for presidency, Don Sergio never campaigned for himself. He devoted himself to the administration, letting only his supporters take the field for him. It was here that he showed himself a great man. It was here that he rose to new heights of nobility. He has never gone to active politics since then, and in the present election, he has kept himself away from any commitment, except to say to the people that they should strive to do the best for their country, regardless of political and religious differences. His interest is the nation and the people, not the party and the individuals. This is the glorious height of statesmanship.



We Need Clean And Honest Elections

The alleged anomalous multiple registration of tens of thousands of "ghost" voters in Negros Occidental "must stagger the imagination of all those who believe in clean and decent elections," according to ex-Judge Pablo S. Rivera in an editorial published in the *Planters' Review*, dated Oct. 31, 1947, copies of which were released to the press by the information bureau of the Nacionalista Party.

Judge Rivera, a prominent Liberal and supporter of President Roxas, is editor of "*The Planters' Review*", official organ of the Confederation of Associations of Sugar Cane Planters, with offices at Bacolod City. A native of Bataan, Rivera has resided in Negros for many years.

"All residents of Occidental Negros," Rivera declared in his editorial, "know more or less that the figures published in the papers of voters in certain municipalities are absurdly out of proportion to their populations. The magnitude of the offense is that it is done in wanton disregard of public opinion and the public conscience, and perpetrated by managers who (have been) lulled by a sense of impunity, because they have become infinitely mighty... any attempt to justify these figures is political chicanery, and only aggravates the situation because it seeks to justify a macabre state of affairs the existence of which no honest man denies.

"The situation is abnormal and extraordinary, and it calls for an extraordinary remedy. In such a situation we have only two hopes: One is public opinion whose conscience had been flouted at, and which can yet do something to deter the perpetrators thereof... We, therefore, appeal in these lines to the chief magistrate of the nation... to use his unlimited emergency powers in preventing unscrupulous political racketeers the use of those ghost voters in defrauding the public will...

"The *Planters' Review* owes it to itself and to the people to voice its protest against the consummation of such a scandal, the blackest in the history of our election."

In the same issue of *The Planters' Review*, ex-Fiscal Melanio O. Lalisan, also a Liberal, wrote that "it is certain that the choice of the people can be entirely left to the whim of a few dishonest and unprincipled stalwarts who are prepared to disregard decency for the sake of election victory.

"The social dangers that would result from this evil will be more real than imaginary. It will sow, as it had sown, the seeds of revolution in the not too distant future."

President MANUEL L. QUEZON

Soldier, writer, lawyer, orator, political leader, statesman, and champion of social justice, Manuel L. Quezon has no parallel in Philippine political history of the 20th century. His pleasing personality, strong character, keen foresight, wit, tact, courage and determination in all his struggles for supremacy as a leader of his people had kept himself in power for many years. He was kind and just, considerate and grateful to everybody, but he did not tolerate any wrongdoing, much less any corruption in office, for he knew how to apply the law and to deal with lawless elements when he was provincial fiscal, later on governor of Tayabas province and, lastly, when he became the highest chief executive of the Philippines.

He was born in Baler, Tayabas, on August 19, 1878; son of Lucio Quezon and María Molina Quezon; attended the San Juan de Letran College where he finished his secondary course; studied law in the University of Sto. Tomas, and was admitted to the Philippine Bar in 1903.

During the Philippine revolution against the United States, he served on the staff of General Tomás Mascarado as first lieutenant of infantry in 1898, when he was barely 20 years old; promoted to the rank of captain, and

then major, designated as chief of staff of the Department of Central Luzon under General Mascarado in 1899.

Soon after he passed the bar examinations in 1903, he practiced law in his home province and was elected municipal councilor of Baler. That same year he was appointed provincial fiscal for Mindoro, and later fiscal of Tayabas, 1904; elected provincial governor of Tayabas, 1906-07; elected Deputy to the First Philippine Assembly where he was chosen floor leader of the majority, 1907-08. The Philippine Legislature had elected him as Resident Commissioner to the U. S. to represent the Philippines in the lower house of Congress. He stayed at Washington, D.C., from 1909 to 1916, and had obtained the passage of the Jones Law or Act of Congress of August 29, 1916, which granted the Islands a more autonomous government, creating the Philippine Legislature composed of the Senate and House of Representatives. He was then elected in 1916 Senator from the fifth senatorial district and elected President of the Senate, while Speaker Osmeña became the Head of the lower chamber or House of Representatives. In 1922 he organized and headed the Colectivista party, which seceded from the Nacionalista party headed by Speaker Osmeña, and the latter retained his power as president of the Uni-



Governor-General Frank Murphy and President-Elect Manuel L. Quezon, of the Philippines, entering the grandstand where the latter took his oath of office on November 15, 1935.



Quezon as Major
of the Philippine
Revolutionary Ar-
my



President Quezon
of the Commonwealth of the Phil



Quezon
as Senate Pres.
During
American Regime



Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon,
her daughters, Maria
Aurora and Maria
Zenaida Quezon



Pres. Quezon and
Field Marshal D. MacArthur



Stinson Cabinet
Pres. Quezon & Speaker M. Roxas



Manuel Quezon Jr.
First Communion



President Quezon delivering his inaugural address at Manila on November 15, 1935, before an audience of approximately 100,000 people from different parts of the country.

personalista party. The two parties formed a Coalition after the special elections in 1923 but did not effect the fusion into the so-called Partido Nacionalista Consolidado until 1928, when Senate President Quezon was elected President of said party. In 1933 another split between the two leaders took place as a result of the passage of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Bill, and President Quezon succeeded in getting the Democrata leaders to side with him in his fight against the acceptance of said HHC Bill. He organized and headed the "Anti-HHC Party", 1933-34, and later the Nacionalista-Democrata Party which he headed from 1933 to 1935. Before the national elections of 1935, the two major parties, "Pro" and "Anti", were merged again under the name "Nacionalista Party", of which Senate President Quezon was elected president, and on September 17, 1935, he was elected first

President of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines with former Senator Sergio Osmeña as Vice-President, and took his oath of office on November 15, 1935.

President Quezon headed several important legislative missions to the United States, the last of which was the 12th Mission which brought home the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Law. In 1937, he left for the United States again, and while in Washington, D.C., he delivered his "Immediate Independence" speech over the radio at 7:30 a.m., Manila Time, April 5, 1937; and upon his return to Manila in August of same year, he brought home the P100,000,000.00 oil-tax refund, with which the Commonwealth was able to carry out important projects, like the construction of the Quezon Bridge and Boulevard, the Dewey (Cavite) Boulevard, etc., etc.

He married in 1918 the former Miss Aurora Aragon, of Baler, Tayabas, and of the happy union were born three children — Aurora (nicknamed Baby), now a holder of LL.B. degree; Zenaida (nicknamed Nini), now Mrs. Buencamino; and Manuel, Jr. (nicknamed Nonong), whose pictures appear in the cut on the opposite page.

President Quezon was conferred the LL.D. degree, *honoris causa*, by the University of Sto. Tomas in 1936, and honorary LL.D. by the George Town University in 1937. He was decorated officer of the Legion of Honor (France), Order du Jade (China), Gran Caballero de la República (Spain), and for several years was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Philippines, but on the eve of his birthday anniversary in 1930, while he was crossing the Pacific en route to the United States, he made and signed a letter of retraction, in which he signified his intention of leaving the ranks of Masonry and returning to the Catholic Church.

His Last Message

In the issue of The FREE PRESS for July 26, 1947, President Quezon's Last Message to the Filipino People, written at The Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, on October 23, 1934, was published for the first time. Said message in Tagalog, as translated into English, reads as follows:

"To the Filipino People:

I have served you, people that I love, to the full extent of my capacity. You in turn have shown me a true and sincere faith. I will never forget till the last beat of my heart what you have shown me. I regret that I cannot be with you in the fortunate hour when you will be wholly free. But you are almost there and have to go but a short way.

So that the lives that were given up for you be not brought to naught and so that you as well as your sons may profit from the freedom that you will very soon receive, my last words to you are:

- 1) Value your honor, freedom and independence, fight for them to the last.
- 2) Always remember that you are one nation and your unity is the source of your strength, peace and happiness.

President and Mrs. Quezon and Vice-Pres. and Mrs. Osmeña.



Pres. and Mrs. Quezon receiving the guests at Malacañan.



Former U. S. High Commissioner and Mrs. Paul V. McNutt and others at the reception line.



Pres. Quezon and U. S. High Commissioner McNutt at a cordial toast.



Americans and Filipinos in a state function at Malacañan.



3) Do not pay heed to evil counsel, couched in beautiful words by those who wish for nothing but self-aggrandizement.

4) Regard America as the true ally of the Philippines and adopt the policy never to quarrel with America.

5) Beware of Japan. Let us not be wanting in fair dealing with her but we should never permit ourselves to be under her. We will not profit from it.

6) Be at peace with every nation, but from anyone except America ask nothing.

7) Be mindful of our indebtedness to Spain. The Spaniards have an affection for us.

Farewell, dear Motherland. Pray to God for me. And in Him repose your hope. He is most powerful and He is the origin and source of happiness. No nation will prosper and be happy that is without faith in God, or who forgets Him.

My God, bless my native land.

Manuel L. Quezon."

The above was written on the eve of a serious operation he underwent at said hospital in 1934, not knowing whether he would live or die. To his "sweetheart", his wife, Doña Aurora A. Quezon, and his three children, he also left a message in Tagalog before he went into the operating room. Because Quezon recovered, the messages were never published and were forgotten, and only recently discovered among the Quezon Archives by Luis Montilla. Shown for the first time to the widow, they brought tears to her eyes. The two documents are, to his widow and children, of infinite sentimental value; to the Philippines they are documents of historic significance. Few would doubt that had Quezon written them, not in 1934 but 10 years later, in 1944, when death finally overtook him, they would not have been, in temper and sentiment, very much different. In Tagalog, with translation into English alongside, the two aforementioned messages were published in full by the FREE PRESS, which made a comparison to Rizal's last message to the Filipino people and another to his family, whom Rizal hoped his death would release from trouble and persecution when he wrote them in 1892 on the eve of his departure from Hongkong for the Philippines, where he knew the Spanish authorities were waiting for him because of his subversive activities against the tyrannical rule of Spain "Noli-Me-Tangere" (Social Cancer) and "El Filibusterismo" (The Reign of Greed).

Pres. Quezon And Gen. MacArthur

Quezon survived the operation and returned home to continue his work as leader of his people. Immediately after his election as President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines on September 17, 1935, he did his best to convince General Douglas MacArthur to accept the position of Military Adviser and Field Marshal of the Army of the Philippines which he was contemplating to create when he should assume the office as head of the new government. He then recommended in his first message to the National Assembly the passage of the National Defense Act, and General MacArthur came to the Philippines to assume his new post. That diploma-



The above photograph shows Pres. Quezon in the center, with the host, Mr. Pirovano on his right, and former Secretary of Finance, Manuel A. Roxas, now President of the Philippine Republic, at the extreme left.

tic gesture of President Quezon won for his country the love and admiration of the Government and people of the United States of America, as well as the confidence of the Filipino people who remained loyal to both the Commonwealth and U.S. governments when the war broke out on December 8, 1941. And after three long years of continuous suffering, the Filipinos and their allies in the Philippines were liberated by General MacArthur and his armed forces with the cooperation of Guerrilla units from Japanese occupation and restored the government of the commonwealth to our people.

President Quezon died a Catholic, before the liberation of his people, as described by Rev. Fr. Pacifico Ortiz, S. J., in his article entitled:

How Quezon Died

"He had always said he would never die on a bright sunny day—and this day, August 1, three years ago, the sun rose in cloudless splendor over Saranac Lake, New York.

From his sleeping porch, the President could see the little chapel just a stone's throw away, and close by the chapel a grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes. The day before, he had asked Mrs. Quezon to have the trees along the path trimmed off, so he could see the face of Our Lady. He had come a long way into the Faith. Somehow the tragic years of the war had brought him closer to God. He stood at the peak of life with its joys and sufferings, its glories and defeats, and he had come to realize as never before that life could only have a meaning when one looks at it through the win-

dows of the faith, the Catholic faith which he knew in his youth.

In a sense he recaptured the glow of youth in his old age. When he served at mass in the tunnels of Corregidor and in the chapel of his Washington apartment, when he gathered his wife and children around him to pray the rosary in the evenings, when he and his family received Holy Communion almost every day, it was with the same humility, the same enthusiasm of faith that he had known in youth.

Lesser men have found the faith an obstacle to vaulting ambition. This man was not afraid to practice it to the hilt. To him faith had become the source of inner strength and the secret path to nobler and broader vision.

That is why perhaps this man

who walked with kings never lost the common touch. Faith had given him eyes to see even beneath the uncouth, ungainly appearance of the common *tao*, the inviolable dignity of the human soul, the freedom of the sons of God. That is why he fought for the forgotten man. That is why he fought for social justice for the poor and the rich alike, but justice for the poor especially, because the poor have no other means of protecting themselves. Whatever defects may be found in his social justice program, it will forever remain his glory to have championed a cause which to others was a lost cause, the cause of the forgotten *tao*, the exploited farmhand. He blazed the trail, he pointed the way of the Good Samaritan.

It is a tragedy that we should have lost him at the crossroads of our national history, at a time when we needed most his clear vision, his just and forgiving heart, his strong leadership. It is a tragedy that he who had done more for our country than anyone else—the man who before the eyes of America and of the world fully embodied the dignity, the culture and the courage of our people, it is a tragedy that such a man should die in exile on the eve of our liberation.

But if there was any doubt at all as to the greatness of the man, his last days on earth are the best proof of greatness. For man's worth is tested on the crucible of suffering and Calvary is the only true measure of greatness. This was his Calvary and he bore his cross willingly, even joyfully.

It was his fifteenth month in bed. He woke up that morning feeling fine and in high spirits. As was his custom, he asked his attending physician to read the Bible to him. Only this time he picked his own favorite chapter... the Sermon on the Mount. "Blessed are the poor for theirs is the kingdom

of Heaven — Blessed are they that mourn for they shall be comforted." He needed comfort, this man with a big heart and a giant, unfinished dream. It was not easy for a man like him, so full of life, so full of bold ideas, to be kept in bed while history was being written on the beach-heads of Tarawa, the Admiralties, Saipan.

Each new landing brought him closer back home. But he knew it was a race against time and that for him the sands were running low. He asked the doctor to turn on the radio for some news. Over the radio that morning came the news that General MacArthur had landed on Sansapor, six hundred miles from the Philippines. Joy sparkled in his eyes as dying ember even as he faintly whispered, "Six hundred miles!" So near and yet so far! It was too much for his old heart to bear. He had an attack of hemorrhage. Shortly after, without struggle, without much suffering, comforted by the Sacraments, he passed to his eternal reward!

He had always said he would never die on a bright sunny day. This day three years ago the sun rose in cloudless splendor over Saranac Lake, N. Y. Perhaps he was right after all. He would never die in the hearts of our people as long as there is gratitude in the world.

And as long as our country is at grips with danger or faced with a challenge to her national independence and solidarity, we shall always remember him and draw strength from his courage and decision, from his serene consciousness of our national dignity, from his genuine love for the poor and the working classes, from his firm faith in God. We shall strive in our own little way to live up to his motto, a motto chosen for him by his own wife and stamped in all his books, and I might add, in all the great decisions of his life —NON SIBI SED PATRIAE, country before self."

How Quezon Was Honored In U. S.

Chief of Staff G. C. Marshall, of the War Department, in his General Order No. 62, dated at Washington 25, D. C., 2 August 1944, made the following announce-

ment:

"The death of President MANUEL QUEZON of the Philippine Commonwealth, which occurred at Saranac Lake, New York, on 1 August 1944, is announced with deep regret.

President QUEZON was a most effective leader of the Filipino people in their long struggle for self-government and independence. The establishment of the Philippine Commonwealth has been in large measure due to his courage and intelligence. He was a strong and appreciative friend of the United States. As a result of his efforts, throughout the agonies of the Japanese invasion, and in spite of all the efforts of our enemies, the Filipino people have remained loyal to our Government. The people of the Philippine Commonwealth and liberty-loving people everywhere have lost an outstanding leader in the death of President QUEZON.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO
Major General,
The Adjutant General."

The body of the President was carried to Washington, D. C., by special train, to be accorded a state funeral with full military honors, and to be interned in Arlington Cemetery "until the enemy is driven from his homeland." The body arrived at Union Station where it was met by a Military Guard of Honor and by officials of the Commonwealth Government including President Sergio Osmeña, Joaquin Elizalde, and Carlos P. Romulo. The casket, draped with the Filipino and American flags, was taken from the station to St. Matthews Cathedral, to lie there in state until 9 a.m., August 4. The guard of honor remained in attendance throughout the night while members of the Commonwealth Government kept vigil. Requiem mass was said on the morning of Aug-

ust 4, with friends and admirers of the dead President filling the cathedral. Honorary pall bearers included General George C. Marshall, then Chief of Staff, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of U. S. Fleet, who were designated by President Roosevelt to represent him, as he could not attend the funeral being out of the country at the time. After the services in St. Matthews Cathedral, the funeral cortege proceeded under metropolitan police escort across Memorial Bridge where it was met by the Army, Navy and Marine Escort of Honor. The casket was transferred to a caisson and the cortege was led by the escort of honor to the crypt in Arlington National Cemetery. 19-gun salute was fired for President Quezon. Former U. S. High Commissioner to the Philippines Francis B. Sayre, with whom Quezon had many an argument, was present. Taps was sounded as the body of Manuel L. Quezon was temporarily laid to rest in the crypt at Arlington National Cemetery, from which it was to be moved in its last journey, back to his beloved country, the Philippines, two years later. Former Governor-General Frank Murphy paid his last tribute to the deceased, when he accompanied the body of President Quezon to Manila for his final resting place last year.

Beginning this year, we hope Quezon's birthday anniversary would be observed in many parts of the country, particularly in Quezon City and his home province, Tayabas (now known as Quezon province). This issue of THE REPUBLIC is especially dedicated to the memory of President MANUEL L. QUEZON, who was not only an intelligent and courageous national leader but also a man with a big heart, who never entertained personal grudges against his enemies and who knew how to reward his people for their loyal and meritorious services to the country. We hope our political leaders now in power will imitate Quezon's example.

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The PHILIPPINES

Discovery

Ferdinand Magellan (Hernando Magalhaes), a Portuguese navigator who made a daring expedition under the auspices of Spain in his search for the Spice Islands, accidentally discovered the islands, now known as the Philippines, on March 16, 1521.

He and his men sailed from Seville, Spain, on August 10, 1519, with a fleet composed of five ships—*La Trinidad*, *Victoria*, *San Antonio*, *Concepcion*, and *San Tiago*, under his command. Of these vessels only one, the *Victoria*, returned to Spain three years later; the rest were either destroyed or lost. Of the two hundred and seventy men who had set out on that journey, only eighteen saw their native land again. Magellan, the discoverer, was killed in Mactan, Cebu, on April 27, 1521, by Lapulapu and his brown warriors, who repulsed the first European invaders.

Name

This rich and beautiful group of islands has been known formerly under many names. About 450 B.C., it was known, according to ancient writings, by the name of *Mahi*, or *Ma-yi*. Chinese merchants who traded with the natives about 300 B.C. called the Archipelago "Ma-yi-ya." Later in 260 B.C., Claudius Ptolemaeus, an astronomer and geographer who resided at Alexandria, Egypt, called it "Insulae Manilae." When Magellan accidentally landed on its shores in 1521, A.D., it was named "Islas de San Lazaro," because it was on the day of this Saint that he discovered the islands. The archipelago was also called "Islas Ponientes" or Western Islands. Spanish voyager Ruy Lopez de Villalobos gave it the name, *Felipinas*, in honor of King Philip II of Spain. In 1564, however, Miguel Lopez de Legaspi and Fr. Andrés Urdaneta called the archipelago "las Islas Filipinas"—the *Philippine Islands*. By the Constitution of the Philippines which went into effect upon the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government on November 15, 1935, the name "Philippines" has been officially adopted.

Geography

The Philippines is composed of approximately 7,083 islands, of which 2,441 are so far known by names; and the rest mostly of coral reefs, are still without names.

Area.—Of the reported 7,083 islands, the largest is Luzon, on the North, with an area of 40,814 square miles. This island is about the size of Denmark, Belgium and Holland combined. The next in size is Mindanao, on the South, with an area of 36,906 square miles, about the size of Portugal. The other large islands, in the order of their respective areas, are: Samar, 5,124 sq.m.; Negros, 4,903 sq.m.; Palawan, 4,500

sq.m.; Panay, 4,448 sq.m.; Mindoro, 3,794 sq.m.; Leyte, 2,799 sq.m.; Cebu, 1,695 sq.m.; Bohol, 1,534 sq.m.; Catanduanes, 680 sq.m.; Basilan, 350 sq.m.; Busuanga, 323 sq.m.; Marinduque, 287 sq.m.; Dinagat, 259 sq.m.; Tablas, 250 sq.m.; and Sulu, 241 square miles.

The total land area of the country is 115,000 square miles. This is larger than the combined area of the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. It is about two-thirds the size of Spain; about 5,000 square miles larger than Italy; twice as large as either Cuba or Java; and only about 7,000 square miles smaller than the British Isles. The whole Philippines measures 1,152 statute miles from north to south, and 688 statute miles from east to west.

Physical Features.—The great majority of the islands are mountainous with alternative fertile valleys or plains, endowed with the beauty of limpid lakes and gorgeous waterfalls or streaked with rushing rivers and landlocked harbors. The mountain ranges serve as the natural fortifications against the elements to protect the abundant resources from heavy monsoons.

Climate.—The climate of the Philippines, being a tropical country, is generally warm; but it is regarded as one of the most healthful in the tropics. Sunstroke is unknown in the Islands. It is agreeably warm during the day, with pleasant early mornings, delightful late afternoons, and cool nights. Monsoon breezes regulate the temperature the year round. All parts of the islands receive sufficient rainfall for agriculture.

Seasons.—The year is divided practically into three seasons: (1) the wet season (from June to November); (2) the dry-cool season (from December to February); and (3) the dry-hot season (from March to May). The most delightful months are November, December, January and February, when the days are clear, sunny and dry, with an average temperature of 78 degrees F. (25.5 degrees C.), and the minimum temperature early in the morning is 17 degrees F. (9.5 degrees C.) lower than the maximum in the afternoon. The maximum day temperature during the dry-hot season is from 91 degrees to 93 degrees F. (33 degrees to 34 degrees C.); while the minimum night temperature is 70 degrees to 75 degrees F. (21 degrees to 24 degrees C.)

Population

According to the census of 1939, the total population of the Philippines was 15,984,247, as against that of 10,314,810 for the year 1918. Prior to the outbreak of World War II, the foreign population of the Philippines was estimated as follows: Chinese, 98,000; Japanese, 25,000; Americans, 8,000 (including those in the army and naval service of the United States of

America; Spaniards, 5000; German, 700; British, 600; French, 250; Swiss, 100; and others, 1,500, or a total of approximately 139,150, not including the Jews who came as refugees from Europe. The present population is estimated at 18,000,000.

Religion

Of the total Philippine population, about 92% are Christians, and about 8% only are non-Christians. The Christian Filipinos are divided into three principal denominations known as the Roman Catholic, the Philippine Independent Catholic or *Aglipayanos*, and the Protestant, which includes the Evangelical, Episcopalian, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, the Baptists, the Seventh-Day Adventists, the Churches of Christ, and other independent protestant units. The "Iglesia Ni Kristo," headed by Felix Manalo, from Taguig, Rizal, was founded in 1914 and is fast spreading throughout the country.

The Non-Christian Filipinos are the Malay Mohammedans, or Moros, and the Pagans. The Moros are concentrated chiefly in Mindanao and Sulu, and they number more than eight hundred thousand. The Pagans, numbering around 300,000, are semi-civilized Malay descendants who live in the mountainous regions of Northern Luzon, East Coast of Luzon, Zambales, Mindoro, Panay, Negros, Samar, Palawan, and Mindanao. The Moros and the Igorots are now enjoying the same opportunity and have their own representatives to the Congress of the Philippines.

Government

The Philippines, as a free and independent country, since July 4, 1946, is enjoying a democratic form of government, called the Republic of the Philippines, consisting of three main departments, namely, the *Legislative*, the *Executive*, and the *Judicial*, provided for in the Constitution adopted by the Constitutional Convention on February 8, 1935; submitted to the President of the United States of America (then, Franklin D. Roosevelt) on March 18, 1935, and certified by the President to the Congress of the United States to be in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 24, 1934 (known as the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Law), and ratified by the Filipino people in a national plebiscite held on May 14, 1935; which Constitution went into effect on the inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, at Manila, on November 15, 1935, with Manuel L. Quezon as the first president. The Constitution was subsequently amended shortly before the national elections of November 11, 1941, reducing the term of office of the President from six to four years with right to be re-elected once, and restoring the bi-cameral system of the legislative department from the National Assembly to Congress of the Philippines, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives; and creating the permanent Commission on Elections, which Constitution as amended is now in force for the new Republic of the Philippines.

Peace And Order

In spite of their religious differences, the Filipinos as a whole are a united people, generally peaceful and law-abiding, and very hospitable; but these beautiful traits of the Filipinos, especially in Central Luzon, are now being hampered by the frequent troubles arising between the MPs and civilian guards, on the one side, and the so-called Huks or dissident elements, on the other. Communism is said to be the cause of all these troubles, but the communists claim that they are fighting for freedom and social justice of the laboring classes. Public peace and order, or national tranquility, cannot be restored for lack of national unity and mutual understanding between the different groups or factions in the Philippines, according to neutral observers, unless political favoritism, nepotism, grafts, bribes, abuses of power, election frauds, oppressions, and other forms of corruption in the government service are eradicated.

Languages And Dialects

There are more or less eight established native languages in the Islands, the most prominent of which are the Tagalog, the Ilocano, and the Visayan. The other five languages used in some regions of Luzon Island are the Pangasinan, the Pampango, the Bikol, the Ibanag, and the Sambal. All the rest of the population speak their local dialects in their homes; but most of the young people throughout the country speak English, especially in schools, government and private offices, social gatherings, and other occasions; while Spanish is still one of the official languages used in courts and high social circles.

On December 30, 1937, the Tagalog language, upon recommendation of the Institute of National Language (created by Commonwealth Act No. 184), was officially proclaimed by the President of the Philippines, Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, as the basis for the adoption of a national language; and by virtue of the passage of Commonwealth Act No. 570, introduced by Representative Gregorio Perfecto, and signed by President Quezon on June 7, 1940, said national language (Tagalog) became automatically one of the official languages of the Philippines effective July 4, 1946.

The Institute of National Language has adopted a Filipino national language dictionary and other books needed for teaching it in the public and private schools of the country. At present it is widely spoken throughout the Islands. There are several Tagalog newspapers and magazines, not to mention thousands of books, novels, and pamphlets published in this language. Even in the United States of America, in the Territory of Hawaii, and in the neighboring countries of the Philippines, the Tagalog language is used as the common tongue of Filipinos from different regions. Americans and other foreigners who may be interested to come and establish business in the Philippines will find it both interesting and profitable to learn Tagalog or the Filipino national language. (For the convenience of our readers and subscribers interested to learn the Tagalog

or Filipino National Language, we are giving in this magazine special lessons in said language.)

Commerce

Because of the strategic position of the Philippines in the international commercial route in the Orient, there is every reason to believe that, with the existence of a Treaty of General Relations between the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines, signed at Manila on the 4th day of July, 1946, by Paul V. McNutt, first American ambassador to the Philippine, for and in behalf of his country, and President Manuel A. Roxas, for and in behalf of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, followed by the execution of other pacts on military and naval protection, economic rehabilitation, etc., between the two countries,

Manila will be the distributing center for the Asiatic trade.

The Port of Manila—Taking the outer or sea-end of Pier No. 7 as the point of calculation, the Port of Manila is situated in latitude 14° 34' and 58" N., and longitude 120° 57' and 55" E. It is on the eastern shore of Manila Bay, approximately 30 miles from the entrance to the Bay on the west central coast of the Island of Luzon, and about 600 nautical miles from the nearest commercial point of the Continent of Asia, near Hongkong. Taiwan on the north, Celebes on the south, Borneo, Java and Sumatra on the southwest, are the important islands which surround the Philippines. With the establishment of new air routes between Manila area and Asiatic countries, transportation is made easier for travelers and businessmen in the Far East.

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IMPORTANT EVENTS and HISTORIC DOCUMENTS

Magellan And Lapulapu

According to ancient writings, the Filipinos or natives of the Philippines called *Mahi*, or *Ma-yi*, about 450 B.C., had a government of their own, which was patriarchal or tribal in form. When Magellan discovered the islands on March 16, 1521, and after making friendship with the chieftain of Cebu, he joined the latter's army in attacking the chieftain of Mactan island, called Lapulapu, who defended his *barangay*-kingdom and repulsed the invaders after killing Magellan and his men on April 27, 1521.

Legaspi And His Conquest

In 1566 Miguel Lopez de Legaspi founded the first permanent Spanish settlement in Cebu. Later he moved to Panay which became the base of Spanish operations to conquer the other islands. In 1571 he went to Manila, then a flourishing Mohammedan Malay kingdom under the rule of Rajah Soliman. In defense of his kingdom, Soliman engaged the Spaniards in a naval battle at Bankusay channel, Manila Bay, on June 3, 1571, and died in action. Legaspi took possession of Manila and made it the capital of the Philippines.

Legaspi became the first governor-general of the Philippines with the title of "Adelantado." Although the Filipinos, whom the Spaniards called "Indios" those days, became subjects of Spain and Christian converts, they oftentimes staged revolts and tried to free themselves from the Spanish domination.

Rajah Lakandula

Rajah Lakandula, the king of Tondo, on the north delta of the Pasig River, had peacefully accepted Spanish sovereignty in 1571, after realizing the futility of resistance to superior forces of Spain. Lakandula became a friend to Legaspi and cooperated with the latter in the maintenance of peace and order within his district, and Legaspi granted the native chieftain certain concessions and privileges, such as exemption from tribute and forced labor. But the time came when the proud Spaniards trampled down the rights and happiness of his people and even ignored the privileges hitherto granted him. Regardless of his old age, Lakandula mustered his Tondo warriors at Navotas peninsula and proclaimed his revolt against Spain in the last part of 1574, when the Chinese pirate, named Lim-Ah-Hong attacked Manila and the Spanish defenders were unable to suppress the revolt. So Legaspi made peace with Lakandula, and, on his promises of better treatment of the natives, the aged Tondo rajah assisted the Spaniards in driving away the Chinese invaders.

Magat Salamat

In his efforts to regain the freedom and lordship from the Spaniards, who did not treat his followers justly, Magat Salamat, the fighting son of Rajah Lakandula, who was already dead, secretly assembled other Filipino chieftains in Tondo and conspired against Spain in 1587. The Spanish authorities discovered the plot before the conspirators could strike and the leader and his principal followers were executed in 1588, while others were exiled or imprisoned.

First Revolts And Uprisings

Many revolts and uprisings as a result of Spanish misrule took place after the death of Magat Salamat and his companions. Among those uprisings were: the revolt headed by the Magalat brothers in 1596; Igorot revolt in 1601; Gaddang revolt of 1621; Bankaw's revolt of 1622; Tamblot's uprising of 1621-22; Cagayan revolt in 1625-28; Carang revolt of 1630; Cagayan revolt in 1639; Ladia's revolt of 1643; Malong's rebellion in 1660-61; Tapar's religious uprising of 1663; Dagohoy's rebellion of 1744, Silang's uprisings of 1762-1763; Palaris' revolt of 1762-65; Nueva Ecija revolt of 1804; Ilocos revolt of 1814; Religious Uprising of Apolinario de la Cruz in 1840-41; Samaniego's revolt of 1843; and the Cavite mutiny of 1872, which caused the martyrdom of the three Filipino priests—Fathers Mariano Gomez, Jose Burgos, and Jacinto Zamora, who, on February 17, 1872, were publicly executed at the Luneta, Manila, after having been condemned to such ignominious death by a farcial courtmartial, because, in reality, they defended the right of the Filipino clergy and tried to free the people from Spanish oppression.

After their death, a vigorous campaign for colonial reforms was launched by Jose Rizal, M. H. del Pilar (Plaridel), Ponce, Pañgamban, Lopez-Jaena, and other youthful Filipino leaders. Rizal wrote and published his immortal novel, "El Filibusterismo," which he dedicated to the memory of the three martyred priests.

RIZAL AND THE
"LIGA FILIPINA"

The Filipino pro-



Dr. José Rizal, Marcelo H. del Pilar,
and Mariano Ponce.

pagandists fought for the cause of their oppressed countrymen. In their petitions, articles, and orations, they portrayed the lamentable conditions of their country and denounced the series of abuses committed by the Spanish authorities in the Islands. They fled to foreign cities — Madrid, Barcelona, Berlin, Ghent, Paris, London, and other places, to carry on the fight against Spanish tyranny. Rizal returned to Manila and organized the "Liga Filipina" (Philippine League). On July 7, 1892, four days after the founding of the "Liga Filipina," he was arrested and exiled to Dapitan, where he stayed for nearly four years.

Gov. Blanco And Fr. Gil On Rizal And The "Katipunan"

Ramon Blanco y Erenas, governor-general from 1893 to 1896, was a kind and just man. He believed in liberal ideas, and for this reason was disliked by his own countrymen in the islands who approved of the old way of subjugating the Filipinos. Blanco desired to attach the Filipinos to Spain by ties of affection and was opposed to any violence. When Father Gil denounced the existence of the "Katipunan" to Governor Blanco, the latter appeared to be the only cool-headed man in Manila. A period of terror reigned in the city. Every Filipino, whether connected with the association (Katipunan) or not, feared for his safety. By the last week of August, 1896, as many as three hundred men were under arrest. During the month of September, many more were arrested, and thirty-seven men were executed upon the charge of insurrection. Governor Blanco then granted Dr. Rizal's request to go to Cuba as a surgeon in the Spanish hospitals and permitted him to return to Manila from his exile at Dapitan, so as to enable him to take a steamer to Cuba by way of Spain. But unfortunately Rizal reached Manila about two weeks before Father Gil made his discovery of the "Katipunan." Governor Blanco was convinced that Rizal had nothing to do with it, and after about a month's delay allowed him to start on his trip. Rizal's enemies, however, used every means within their power to implicate him in the uprising. They sent a message by cable to Spain. As a result of this intriguing, Rizal was imprisoned on his arrival in Spain and was soon sent back to Manila. He was tried by a court-martial for sedition and rebellion.

Camilo G. de Polavieja, governor from 1896 to 1897, assumed office on December 13, 1896. Dr. Rizal was condemned to death after a mock trial by the court-martial, and early in the morning of December 30, 1896, he was taken to the Luneta (Bagumbayan) and shot to death. Early in 1897, Governor-General Polavieja, at the head of about 28,000, took the field against the revolutionists.

Andres Bonifacio

It was Andres Bonifacio, the so-called "Great Plebeian," who founded the "Katipunan," a secret revolutionary society of patriotic Filipinos, way back in 1892. One of the passwords of this society was "Gom-Bur-Za," meaning Gomez, Burgos, Zamora. Bonifacio,

who was fiery and fearless, believed in the gospel of revolution, as he said: "A nation's freedom could not be won simply by pen and words, but rather by bolo and blood." On August 26, 1896, Bonifacio raised the cry of revolution in the hills of Balintawak, where the old monument was erected in his honor. That revolution hastened the death of Dr. Jose Protacio Rizal y Mercado, the author of "Noli Me Tangere" and "El Filibusterismo," which depicted the sufferings of the Filipino people and the social cancer then prevailing in his land.

Governor Primo De Rivera

Fernando Primo de Rivera, who had been governor from 1880 to 1883, was sent back to rule again the Philippines during the revolution in 1897. In April of that year, Spain was already beginning to feel the drain of war, for a widespread rebellion had broken out in Cuba a year before the uprising in the Philippines. He then tried to make peace with the Filipino revolutionists. He offered pardon to all who would lay down their arms. Although many Filipinos took advantage of this amnesty, many more chose to continue the struggle. Rivera became convinced that drastic measures were necessary. He commanded in person the Spanish forces operating in Cavite. He attacked the towns of Indang, Naic, Alfonso, Maragondon, Mendez-Nuñez, and others. At the same time, he sent General Monet to Zambales and Pangasinan, and had General Nuñez conduct the campaign in Nueva Ecija. In those campaigns many brave men, on both sides, gave up their lives.

Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo And The Revolution Of 1896

Out of the bloody battlefields of Cavite emerged a new war lord who was destined to replace Bonifacio from leadership in the early part of 1897. He was Emilio Aguinaldo, a youthful "capitan municipal" of Kawit, Cavite. Adjutant E. Hannaford, in his book entitled "The Picturesque Philippines," described Aguinaldo and the Insurrection of 1896 in the following article:

"The Governor-General, Despujol, was an eminent example of how a just administrator might be overborne for selfish ends, by an incorrigible bureaucracy and the friars. The Filipinos idolized him as their savior, and when he left, recalled by cable, an innumerable multitude crowded the shore to wave farewells, and every steamer belonging to the port accompanied him far out to sea. This was late in 1892. By the year 1895 ominous whisperings began to circulate at Manila, noting among other things the peculiar night fires seen high up on the mountainsides in the interior, and suddenly going out. Men shook their heads at mention of the gathering strength of the *Katipunan* or League of Blood, the secret revolutionary society that the government had striven in vain, by craft and cruelty, to stamp out. That in the financially important nestizo-Chino class certain individuals were known to be seriously disaffected was a fact working both ways; for, though with characteristic cunning these kept in

the back-ground, many high-grade natives rather than affiliate in any way with so despised an element at first held aloof. Considering how feeble class distinctions are in Manila, the extent to which it makes a virtue of racial antipathies is remarkable.

The agitation set on foot by the rich mestizos and creoles at Madrid for colonial reform was a flat failure, the only significant response it called forth being that political rights were gained not by begging, but by righting for them—a brutal rebuff that largely decided the course of some. In August, 1896, the expected happened. A revolution broke out in the province of Cavite, and in the following December Governor-General Blanco, unwilling to lend himself to a policy of indiscriminate vengeance, was replaced by Polavieja, and the latter in a few months by Rivera. Meanwhile the leadership of the revolt, the fury which astonished everybody, had gradually been taken by a young Tagal with some training in Spanish military tactics, a small landed proprietor of Imus, his native pueblo in Cavite province,

named Emilio Aguinaldo, who ten years before had been a plodding student at the threshold of the University of Manila, and later was the "little governor" of his town, and then its municipal captain. Aguinaldo was born about 1870. He is described as weighing scarcely one hundred pounds, being undersized for even a Tagal. The accounts that made him teach a term or two in a pueblo school possibly confounded him with his cousin, Baldomero Aguinaldo, who was a pedagogue for years. One legend respecting him is that when a Spanish officer with a file of native soldiers came to apprehend him, Aguinaldo shot the officer with his pistol, then turned to the amazed squad and made them an impassioned address, with such effect that they decided to quit the service of their Spanish oppressors, and on the spot chose him their captain for revolutionary service. His ascendancy over the minds of his countrymen cannot be lightly explained away. The superstition that held him to be an anting-anting-man helped with the more ignorant, but his reputation for courage and generalship counted for vastly more, swaying all classes. Judged by the test of adapting limited means to comprehensive ends, Aguinaldo's capacity could not be doubted. The Tagals trusted him implicitly and the serious mindedness which he brought to his undertaking makes a creditable contrast with many later flippant references to him on the part of uninformed people. The struggle continued more than fifteen months, when notwithstanding the reinforcements that had come from Spain, amounting to nearly thirty thousand men, Governor-General Rivera had so wearied of it that he induced a wealthy native of



Gen. E. AGUINALDO

Manila, named Paterno, to negotiate a peace. On December 14, 1897, was signed the treaty of Biacnabato, the outcome of which General Francis V. Greene, in an official report to the American government, summarized (September, 1898) as follows:

"It required that Aguinaldo and the other insurgent leaders should leave the country, the government agreeing to pay them \$800,000 in silver, and promising to introduce numerous reforms, including representation in the Spanish Cortes, freedom of the press, amnesty for all insurgents, and the expulsion or secularization of the monastic orders. Aguinaldo and his associates went to Hong-Kong. A lawsuit shortly arose between Aguinaldo and one of his subordinate chiefs, named Artacho. Artacho sued for a division of the money among the insurgents, according to rank. Then Aguinaldo claimed that the money was a trust fund, and was to remain on deposit until it was seen whether the Spaniards would carry out their promised reforms, and if they failed to do so, it was to be used to defray the expenses of a new insurrection. The suit was settled out of court by paying Artacho \$5,000. No steps were taken to introduce the reforms, more than two thousand insurgents who had been deported to Fernando Po and other places were still kept in confinement, and Aguinaldo is now using the money to carry on the operations of another insurrection.

"On the twenty-fourth of April, Aguinaldo met the United States consul and others at Singapore," continues General Greene, "and offered to begin a new insurrection in conjunction with the operations of the United States navy at Manila. This was telegraphed to Commodore Dewey at Hong-Kong and, by his consent or at his request, Aguinaldo left Singapore for Hong-Kong on April 26th, and when the dispatch-boat "Hugh McCulloch" returned to Hong-Kong early in May to carry the news of Commodore Dewey's victory, it took Aguinaldo and seventeen other revolutionary chiefs on board and brought them to Manila bay. They landed at Cavite, and Admiral Dewey allowed them to take such guns, ammunition and stores as he did not require for himself. With these and some other arms which he had brought from Hong-Kong, Aguinaldo armed his followers, who rapidly assembled at Cavite, and in a few weeks he began moving against the Spaniards. Part of them surrendered, giving him more arms, and the others retreated to Manila. Soon afterwards two ships, the private property of Señor Agoncillo and other insurgent sympathizers, were converted into cruisers, and sent with insurgent troops to Subic Bay and other places to capture provinces outside of Manila. They were successful, the native militia in Spanish service capitulating with their arms in nearly every case without serious resistance. Between 2,000 and 3,000 of the native troops in the Spanish service surrendered during the months of June and July. They captured the waterworks of Manila, and cut off the water supply, and if it had been in the dry season it would have inflicted great suffering on the inhabitants for lack of water."

The Pact Of Biac-Na-Bato

In Aguinaldo's True Version of the Philippine Revolution, published at Tarlac, September 23, 1899, of the Biacnabato treaty he says:

"Don Pedro Alejandro Paterno came several times to Biac-na-Bato to make propositions of peace which, after five months of lengthy deliberations, was concluded and signed on the 14th of December of said year, 1897, on the following basis:

Firstly. I was to be free to live abroad with the com-

THE PACT OF BIAC-NA-BATO

A group of Generals and Officers of the Philippine Revolutionary Government who were sent to Hongkong as a result of the Pact of Biac-na-Bato, posing with the representatives of the Spanish Government, at Hongkong, 1897-1898.



(1) General Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy, President of the Philippine Republic; (2) Hon. Pedro Alejandro Paterno, Mediator; (3) Lieutenant-Colonel Miguel Primo de Rivera, of Spain (later on Captain General, Prime Minister and Dictator of Spain); (4) Mr. Celestino Espinosa, Captain of Cavalry; (5) Minister of War Antonio Pez; (6) General Vicente Lukban; (7) General Mariano Llanera; (8) General Antonio Montenegro; (9) General Gregorio H. dl Pilar, (later Hero of Tirad Pass); (10) Dr. Maximino Paterno; (11) Mr. Primitivo Artacho; (12) Colonel Agapito Benzon; (13) General Monico Estrella; (14) Mr. Celestino Aragon; (15) Colonel Silvestre Legaspi; (16) Colonel Wenceslao Vniegra; (17) General Manuel Tinio; (18 and 19) Unidentified; (20) Mr. Agustin de la Rosa; (21) Unidentified; (22) Mr. Escolastica Viola; (23) Major Benito Natividad; (24) Dr. Anastacio Francisco; (25) Mr. Leon Novenario, Secretary to General Ricarte; (26) Valentin Diaz; (27) Governor Lino Viola; (28) Mr. Carlos Ronquillo, journalist; (29) Mr. Pedro Aguinaldo, Aide; (30) Major Maximo Kabigting; (31) General Tomas Mascardo; (32) Mr. Ricardo Basa, son of Mr. José Basa; and (33) Mr. Antonio Carlos.

panions who were willing to follow me; and in Hongkong, which I had decided on as a place of residence, the payment of \$800,000 indemnification money was to be made in three installments, \$400,000 on receipt of all the arms that were in Biacnabato, \$200,000 when the number of arms delivered up should amount to 800, and the remaining \$200,000 on the total number of the same reaching 1000, when, as a thank offering, the *Te Deum* should be celebrated in the cathedral of Manila. The last two weeks of the month of February were fixed upon as the final term for the delivering up of the arms.

Secondly. The money was all to be delivered to me personally, and I was to settle without interference with my companions and the other revolutionists.

Thirdly. Before the Philippine revolutionists should evacuate Biac-na-Bato, Captain General Don Primo de Rivera was to send me two Spanish generals who were to remain as hostages till I and my companions reached Hongkong and the first installment of the indemnification, that is \$400,000 had been received.

Fourthly. It was also agreed to suppress the religious societies in the Islands, and that political and administrative autonomy should be established, although by request of General Primo de Rivera these latter conditions were not put down in writing, owing to his assertion that otherwise

the treaty would be in too humiliating a form for the Spanish government, while on the other hand he guaranteed on his word as gentleman and officer the fulfillment of the same.

General Primo de Rivera paid the first installment of \$400,000, while the two generals were still detained as hostages.

On our side, we the revolutionists, fulfilled the condition of delivering up the arms, the number of which exceeded one thousand, a fact that was known to everybody and published in the papers of Manila. But the Captain General failed to carry out the rest of the conditions, namely, the payment of the other installments, the suppression of the friars and the reforms agreed upon, although the *Te Deum* was sung. This caused great grief to me and my companions, grief which changed into despair on receiving the letter of Lieutenant Colonel Don Miguel Primo de Rivera, nephew of the captain-general and his private secretary, informing us that neither my companions nor I could ever return to Manila."

It was after receiving said letter from Lieutenant Colonel Primo de Rivera when General Aguinaldo decided to return to the Philippines, and it so happened that on April 21, 1898, the United States of America declared war on Spain because of the sympathy the Amer-

ican government had for the suffering people of Cuba who started an insurrection against Spain and because, also, of the injury caused to American capital and business by said insurrection, coupled by the sinking of the U. S. battleship "Maine" in the harbor of Havana by a Spanish submarine mine, when Admiral George Dewey, who was then a Commodore of a squadron stationed at Hongkong, was immediately ordered to come to the Philippines and attack the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. As has already been mentioned in the foregoing article of Adjutant E. Hannaford, on the 24th day of April, 1898, General Aguinaldo met the United States consul-general, Hon. E. Spencer Pratt, at Singapore, and offered to begin a new insurrection in conjunction with the operations of the United States navy at Manila. The letter of U.S. Consul General Pratt, addressed to the Secretary of State at Washington, D.C., under date of April 28, 1898, is reproduced herein-below:

"CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
Singapore

Sir:

April 28, 1898

I have the honor to report that I sent you on the 27th instant and confirmed in my dispatch No. 211 of that date, a telegram, which, deciphered, read as follows:

"Secretary of State
Washington

General Aguinaldo gone my instance Hongkong arrange with Dewey's cooperation insurgents Manila Pratt"

The facts are these: On the evening of Saturday, the 23rd instant, I was confidentially informed of the arrival here, incognito, of the supreme leader of the Philippine insurgents, General Emilio Aguinaldo, by Mr. H. W. Bray, an English gentleman of high standing who, after fifteen years, resident merchant and a planter in the Philippines, had been compelled by the disturbed condition of things resulting from Spanish misrule to abandon his property and leave there and from whom I had previously obtained much valuable information for Commodore Dewey regarding fortifications, coal deposits, etc., at different points in the islands.

Being aware of the great prestige of General Aguinaldo with the insurgents, and that no one, either at home or abroad, could exert over them the same influence and control that he could, I determined at once to see him, and, at my request, a secret interview was accordingly arranged for the following morning, Sunday, the 24th, in which, besides General Aguinaldo, were only present the General's trusted advisers and Mr. Bray, who acted as interpreter.

At this interview after learning from General Aguinaldo the state of and object sought to be obtained by the present insurrectionary movement, which though absent from the Philippines, he was still directing, I took it upon myself, whilst explaining that I had no authority to speak for the Government to point out the danger of continuing independent action at this stage; and having convinced him of the expediency of cooperating with our fleet, then at Hongkong, and obtained the assurance of his willingness to proceed thither and confer with Commodore Dewey to that end should the latter so desire, I telegraphed the Commodore the same day as follows, through our Consul General at Hongkong:

"Aguinaldo, insurgent leader, here. Will come Hongkong with Commodore for general cooperation in-

surgeants Manila if arrange desired. Telegraph.
Pratt."

The Commodore's reply reading thus:

"Tell Aguinaldo come soon as possible."

I received it late that night, and at once communicated it to General Aguinaldo, who, with his aide-de-camp and private secretary all under assumed names, I succeeded in getting off by the British steamer "Malacca", which left there on Tuesday, the 26th.

Just previous to his departure, I had a second and last interview with General Aguinaldo, the particular of which I shall give you by next mail.

The General impressed me as a man of intelligence, ability and courage, and worthy the confidence that had been placed in him.

I think that in arranging for his direct cooperation with the commander of our forces, I have prevented possible conflict of action and facilitated the work of occupying and administering the Philippines.

If this course of mine meets with the Government's approval, as I trust it may, I shall be fully satisfied; to Mr. Bray, however, I consider there is due some special recognition for most valuable services rendered.

How that recognition can best be made, I leave to you to decide.

E. SPENCER PRATT
United States Consul-General."

The Battle Of Manila Bay

Early in the morning of May 1, 1898, Commodore Dewey, with his fleet of six ships, secretly entered the Manila Bay, where a battle between his squadron and a Spanish fleet took place that same morning. As a result of said battle, ten Spanish ships were destroyed, and about six hundred Spaniards were killed, but the Americans suffered no casualty.



Admiral George Dewey

After the said battle, Governor-General Basilio Augustin and Archbishop Bernardino Nozaleda issued proclamations calling on the Filipinos to aid the Spaniards in the war against the Americans, but General Aguinaldo paid no attention to their promises; he reorganized his army and fought in cooperation with the American navy and won several battles against the Spaniards in all the territories outside the City of Manila.

The Revolutionary Government

In the honest belief that the Filipinos had accomplished their mission to free themselves from the Spanish sovereignty and it being necessary to maintain peace and order in all the territories they took hold of from the Spaniards, a dictatorial government was established on May 24, 1898, upon the advice of Don Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista, with General Emilio Aguinaldo as

Dictator. Later, on June 12, 1898, the Independence of the Philippines was proclaimed by General Aguinaldo at Cavite. The dictatorial government gave way to the Revolutionary Government on June 23rd, same year. The Revolutionary Congress which, according to F. D. Millet, a journalist, was composed of "delegates exceptionally alert, keen, and intelligent in appearance," assembled at the church of Barasoain, Malolos, Bulacan, on September 15, 1898, and approved the Political Constitution of the First Republic of the Philippines, which Don Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy, as President of the Republic and Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Army, promulgated on the 21st day of January, 1899.

(We will publish the English translation of said Constitution in the next issue of this Magazine.)

On July 18, 1898, Duke de Almodovar, the Minister of State at Madrid, sent a telegram to the Spanish Ambassador at Paris with the object of finding out if France, through her Ambassador at Washington, His Excellency, Jules Cambon, could transmit to the President of the United States a message of the Spanish Government relative to the preliminary peace negotiations. After several communications, a protocol of peace between the United States and Spain was signed on August 12, 1898, but the news of the signing of said document did not reach Manila before August 13, when ten thousand American soldiers occupied the City, while the Filipinos were organizing their own government outside the city of Manila.

Said protocol reads in full as follows:

Protocol Of Peace

His Excellency, Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France at Washington, and William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, respectively possessing for this purpose full authority of the Government of Spain and Government of the United States, have concluded and signed the following articles, embodying the terms on which the two Governments have agreed in respect to the matters hereinafter set forth, having in view the establishment of peace between the two countries, that is to say:

ARTICLE I

Spain will relinquish all of her sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

ARTICLE II

Spain will cede to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and also an island in the Ladrones to be selected by the United States.

ARTICLE III

The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

ARTICLE IV

Spain will immediately evacuate Cuba, Porto Rico and other islands, now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies; and to this end, each Government will, within ten days after the signing of this protocol, appoint Commissioners, and the commissioners so appointed shall, within thirty days after the signing of this protocol, meet at Havana for the purpose of arranging and carrying out the details of the aforesaid evacuation of Cuba

and the adjacent Spanish islands; and each Government will, within ten days after the signing of this protocol, also appoint other commissioners, who shall, within thirty days after the signing of this protocol, meet at San Juan, in Porto Rico, for the purpose of arranging and carrying out the details of the aforesaid evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands, now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies.

ARTICLE V

Spain and the United States will each appoint not more than five commissioners to treaty of peace, and the commissioners so appointed shall meet at Paris not later than October 1, 1898, and proceed to the negotiation and conclusion of a treaty of peace, which treaty shall be subject to ratification according to the respective constitutional forms of the two countries.

ARTICLE VI

Upon the conclusion and signing of this protocol, hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each Government to the Commanders of its military and naval forces.

Done at Washington, in duplicate in French and in English, by the Undersigned who have hereunto set their hands and seals the 12th day of August, 1898.

(Sdg.) JULES CAMBON

(Sgd.) WILLIAM R. DAY

As provided for in Articles IV and V of the preceding protocol, the two peace commissions assembled at Paris, France, in the latter part of September, 1898.

The American Commissioners were:

Hon. William R. Day, Secretary of State, who resigned as secretary to become President of the Commission with the following Members:

Hon. Cushman K. Davis, Senator;

Hon. William P. Frye, Senator; and

Hon. George Reid, former Minister to France.

The Spanish Commissioners were:

Hon. Eugenio Montero Rios, President of the Senate, as president of the Commission, with the following Members:

Hon. Buenaventura Abarzuza, Senator;

Hon. José de Garnica y Díaz, Associate Justice;

Hon. Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa-Urrutia, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Belgian Court; and

General Rafael Cerero y Saenz.

The Philippine question was taken up before the two peace commissions on October 31, 1898. There had been a divergence of opinion among the American commission. Some favored demanding the entire Philippine Archipelago from Spain, while the others thought it advisable to only retain the Island of Luzon and certain other islands. But, after most thorough consideration of the subject, the Americans reached the conclusion that the cession must be of the whole Archipelago, to which Spain opposed tenaciously, maintaining that the peace protocol only contemplated a temporary occupation of the City of Manila and did not affect the Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines. However, the Spanish Commissioners yielded to the American proposal and the treaty of peace was concluded to the effect that Spain should cede to the United States the whole Archipelago; that the United States should pay to Spain the sum of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000.00); and that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories thus ceded to the United States should be determined by the Congress. The said

treaty, known as "The Treaty of Paris", was signed at Paris on December 10, 1898, notwithstanding the opposition raised by the Representatives of the Philippine Revolutionary Government, and same was ratified by the U. S. Senate on February 6, 1899, and by the Cortes of Spain on March 19, that year. The ratifications were

exchanged on April 11, 1899, and the treaty publicly proclaimed.

On March 2, 1899, the Congress of the United States voted the sum of \$20,000,000.00 and paid it to Spain on May 1, 1899.

THE TREATY OF PARIS

(U. S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 30, Page 1754)

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE KINGDOM OF SPAIN, SIGNED AT PARIS DECEMBER 10, 1898; RATIFICATION ADVISED BY THE SENATE FEBRUARY 6, 1899; RATIFIED BY THE PRESIDENT FEBRUARY 6, 1899; RATIFIED BY HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN, MARCH 19, 1899; RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT WASHINGTON APRIL 11, 1899; PROCLAIMED, WASHINGTON, APRIL 11, 1899.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, a Treaty of Peace between the United States of America and Her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her August Son, Don Alfonso XIII, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris on the tenth day of December, 1898, the original of which Convention being in the English and Spanish languages is, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America and Her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her August Son, Don Alfonso XIII, desiring to end the state of war now existing between the two countries, have for that purpose appointed as plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States,
William R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, George Gray and Whitclaw Reid, citizens of the United States;

And Her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain,
Don Eugenio Montero Rios, president of the Senate; Don Buenaventura de Abarzuza, senator of the Kingdom and ex-minister of the Crown; Don José de Garnica, deputy to the Cortes and associate justice of the supreme court; Don Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa Urrutia, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Brussels, and Don Rafael Cerero, General of the Division;

Who, having assembled in Paris, and having exchanged their full powers which were found to be in due and proper form, have, after discussion of the matters before them, agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I

Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

And as the island is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may under international law result from the fact of its occupation for the protection of life and property.

ARTICLE II

Spain cedes to the United States the Island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the Island of Guam in the Marianas or Ladrões.

ARTICLE III

Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, and comprehending the islands lying within the following lines:

A line running from west to east along or near the twentieth parallel of north latitude and through the middle of the navig-

able channel of Bachi, from the one hundred and eighteenth to the one hundred and twenty-seventh degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence along the one hundred and twenty-seventh degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the parallel of four degrees and forty-five minutes north latitude, thence along the parallel of four degrees and forty-five minutes north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes east of Greenwich, thence along the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes east of Greenwich to the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes north, thence along the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes north to its intersection with the one hundred and sixteenth degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence by a direct line to the intersection of the tenth degree parallel of north latitude with the one hundred and eighteenth degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, and thence along the one hundred and eighteenth degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the point of beginning.

The United States will pay to Spain the sum of twenty million dollars, within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

ARTICLE IV

The United States will, for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States.

ARTICLE V

The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, send back to Spain, at its own cost, the Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war on the capture of Manila by the American forces. The arms of the soldiers in question shall be restored to them.

Spain will, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, proceed to evacuate the Philippines, as well as the Island of Guam, on terms similar to those agreed upon by the Commissioners appointed to arrange for the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, under the protocol of August twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, which is to continue in force till its provisions are completely executed.

The time within which the evacuation of the Philippine Islands and Guam shall be completed shall be fixed by the two Governments. Stands of colors, uncaptured war vessels, small arms, guns of all calibers, with their carriages and accessories, powder, ammunition, live stock, and materials and supplies of all kinds, belonging to the land and naval forces of Spain in the Philippines and Guam, remain the property of Spain. Pieces of heavy ordnance, exclusive of field artillery, in the fortifications and coast defenses, shall remain in their emplacements for the term of six months, to be reckoned from the exchange of ratifications of the treaty; and the United States may, in the meantime, purchase each material from Spain, if a satisfactory agreement between the two Governments on the subject shall be reached.

ARTICLE VI

Spain will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war, and all persons detained or imprisoned for

political offenses, in connection with the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippines and the war with the United States.

Reciprocally, the United States will release all persons made prisoners of war by the American forces, and will undertake to obtain the release of all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines.

The Government of the United States will, at its own cost, return to Spain and the Government of Spain will, at its own cost, return to the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines according to the situation of their respective homes, prisoners released or caused to be released by them, respectively, under this article.

ARTICLE VII

The United States and Spain mutually relinquish all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of either Government, or of its citizens or subjects, against the other Government that may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, including all claims for indemnity for the cost of the war.

The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain relinquished in this article.

ARTICLE VIII

In conformity with the provisions of Articles One, Two, and Three of this treaty, Spain relinquishes in Cuba, and cedes in Porto Rico and other Islands in the West Indies, in the Island of Guam, and in the Philippine Archipelago, all the buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, structures, public highways, and other immovable property which, in conformity with law, belong to the public domain, and as such belong to the Crown of Spain.

And it is hereby declared that the relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, to which the preceding paragraph refers, can not in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds, of provinces, municipalities, public or private establishments, ecclesiastical or civil bodies, or any other associations having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the aforesaid territories renounced or ceded, or of private individuals, of whatsoever nationality such individuals may be.

The aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, includes all documents exclusively referring to the sovereignty relinquished or ceded that may exist in the archives of the Peninsula. Where any document in such archives only in part relates to said sovereignty, a copy of such part will be furnished whenever it shall be requested. Like rules shall be reciprocally observed in favor of Spain in respect of documents in the archives of the islands above referred to.

In the aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, are also included such rights as the Crown of Spain and its authorities possess in respect of the official archives and records, executive, as well as judicial, in the islands above referred to, which relate to said islands or the rights and property of their inhabitants. Such archives and records shall be carefully preserved, and private persons shall without distinctions have the right to require, in accordance with law, authenticated copies of the contracts, wills, and other instruments forming part of notarial protocols or files, or which may be contained in executive or judicial archives, be the latter in Spain or in the islands aforesaid.

ARTICLE IX

Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula, residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty, may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds; and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce, and professions, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners.

In case they remain in the territory they may preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain by making, before a court of record, within a year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance; in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside. (An agreement of March 29, 1900, extended the time for making declaration for six months after April 11, 1900.)

The civil right and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress.

ARTICLE X

The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion.

ARTICLE XI

The Spaniards residing in the territories over which Spain by this treaty cedes or relinquishes her sovereignty shall be subject in matters civil as well as criminal to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country wherein they reside, pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same; and they shall have the right to appear before such courts, and to pursue the same course as citizens of the country to which the courts belong.

ARTICLE XII

Judicial proceedings pending at the time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty in the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be determined according to the following rules:

1. Judgments rendered either in civil suits between private individuals, or in criminal matters, before the date mentioned and with respect to which there is no recourse or right of review under the Spanish law, shall be deemed to be final, and shall be executed in due form by competent authority in the territory within which such judgments should be carried out.

2. Civil suits between private individuals which may on the date mentioned be undetermined shall be prosecuted to judgment before the court in which they may then be pending or in the court that may be substituted therefor.

3. Criminal actions pending on the date mentioned before the Supreme Court of Spain against citizens of the territory which, by this treaty, ceases to be Spanish shall continue under its jurisdiction until final judgment; but, such judgment having been rendered, the execution thereof shall be committed to the competent authority of the place in which the case arose.

ARTICLE XIII

The rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Spaniards in the Island of Cuba, and in Porto Rico, the Philippines, and other ceded territories, at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, shall continue to be respected. Spanish scientific, literary, and artistic works, not subversive of public order in the territories in question, shall continue to be admitted free of duty into such territories, for the period of ten years, to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

ARTICLE XIV

Spain shall have the power to establish consular offices in the ports and places of the territories, the sovereignty over which has been either relinquished or ceded by the present treaty.

ARTICLE XV

The Government of each country will, for the term of ten years, accord to the merchant vessels of the other country the same treatment in respect of all port charges, including entrance and clearance dues, light dues, and tonnage duties, as it accords to its own merchant vessels, not engaged in the coastwise trade.

This article may at any time be terminated on six months' notice given by either government to the other.

ARTICLE XVI

It is understood that any obligations assumed in this treaty by the United States with respect to Cuba are limited to the time of its occupancy thereof; but it will upon the termination of such occupancy, advise any government established in the island to assume the same obligations.

ARTICLE XVII

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, we the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Paris, this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

(Seal) WILLIAM R. DAY.
(Seal) CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.
(Seal) WILLIAM P. FRYE.
(Seal) GEO. GRAY.
(Seal) WHITELAW REID.
(Seal) EUGENIO MONTERO RIOS.

(Seal) B. DE ABARZUZA.
(Seal) J. DE GARNICA.
(Seal) W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA.
(Sela) RAFAEL CERERO.

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the City of Washington on the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM McKINLEY

By the President:
JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

—oOo—

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S MESSAGE OF DEC. 5. 1899, TO U.S. CONGRESS

In his message of December 5, 1899, to U. S. Congress, President William McKinley, referring to the Philippine Islands, says in part as follows:

"The islands were ceded by the Government of Spain, which had been in undisputed possession of them for centuries. They were accepted not merely by our authorized commissioners in Paris, under the direction of the Executive, but by the constitutional and well-considered action of the representatives of the people of the United States in both Houses of Congress. I had every reason to believe and I still believe that this transfer of sovereignty was in accordance with the wishes and the aspirations of the great mass of the Filipino people.

From the earliest moment no opportunity was lost of assuring the people of the islands, of our ardent desire for their welfare and of the intention of this Government to do everything possible to advance their interests. In my order of the 19th of May 1898, the commander of the military expedition dispatched to the Philippines was instructed to declare that we came not to make war upon the people of that country, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. That there should be no doubt as to the paramount authority there, on the 17th of August it was directed that there must be no joint occupation with the insurgents; that the United States must preserve the peace and protect persons and property within the territory occupied by their military and naval forces; that the insurgents and all others must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States. As early as December 4, before the cession, and in anticipation of that event, the commander in Manila was urged to restore peace and tranquillity and to undertake the establishment of a beneficent government, which should afford the fullest security for life and property.

On the 21st of December, after the treaty was signed, the Commander of the forces of occupation was instructed to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come, not as invaders and conquerors, but as friends to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. On the same day, while ordering General Otis to see that the peace should be preserved in Iloilo, he was admonished that: 'It is most important that there should be no conflict with the insurgents.' On the 1st day of January, 1899, urgent orders were reiterated that the kindly intentions of this

Government should be in every possible way communicated to the insurgents. x x x

The future government of the Philippines rests with the Congress of the United States. Few graver responsibilities have ever been confided to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of our race and our traditions, a great opportunity comes with them. The islands lie under the shelter of our flag. They are ours by every title of law and equity. They cannot be abandoned. If we desert them we leave them at once to anarchy and finally to barbarism. We fling them, a golden apple of discord, among the rival powers, no one of which could permit another to seize them unquestioned. Their rich plains and valleys would be the scene of endless strife and bloodshed. The advent of Dewey's fleet in Manila Bay, instead of being, as we hope, the dawn of a new day of freedom and progress, will have been the beginning of an era of misery and violence worse than any which has darkened their unhappy past. The suggestion has been made that we could renounce our authority over the islands and, giving them independence, could retain a protectorate over them. This proposition will not be found, I am sure, worthy of your serious attention. Such an arrangement would involve at the outset a cruel breach of faith. It would place the peaceable and loyal majority, who ask nothing better than to accept our authority, at the mercy of the minority of armed insurgents. It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders and give us no power to control them. It would charge us with the task of protecting them against each other and defending them against any foreign power with which they chose to quarrel. In short, it would take from the congress of the United States the power of declaring war and vest that tremendous prerogative in the Tagal leader of the hour.

It does not seem desirable that I should recommend at this time a specific and final form of government for these islands. When peace shall be restored it will be the duty of Congress to construct a plan of government which shall establish and maintain freedom and order and peace in the Philippines. The insurrection is still existing, and when it terminates further information will be required as to the actual condition of affairs before inaugurating a permanent scheme of civil government. The full report of the Commission, now in preparation, will contain information and suggestions which will be of value to Congress, and which I will transmit as soon as it is completed. As long as the insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. But there is no reason why steps should not be

taken from time to time to inaugurate governments essentially popular in their forms as fast as territory is held and controlled by our troops. To this end I am considering the advisability of the return of the Commission, or such of the members thereof as can be secured, to aid the existing authorities and facilitate this work throughout the islands. I have believed that reconstruction should not begin by the establishment of one central civil government, for all the islands, with its seat at Manila, but rather that the work should be commenced by building up from the bottom, first establishing municipal governments and then provincial governments, a central government at last to follow.

Until Congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will I shall use the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats. I shall put at the disposal of the Army and Navy all the means which the liberality of Congress and the people have provided to cause this unprovoked and wasteful insurrection to cease. If any orders of mine were required to insure the merciful conduct of military and naval operations, they would not be lacking; but every step of the progress of our troops has been marked by a humanity which has surpassed even the misguided insurgents. The truest kindness to them will be a swift and effective defeat of their present leader. The hour of victory will be the hour of clemency and reconstruction.

No effort will be spared to build up the waste places desolated by war and by long years of misgovernment. We shall not wait for the end of the strife to begin the beneficent work. We shall continue, as we have begun, to open the schools and the churches, to set the courts in operation, to foster industry and trade and agriculture, and in every way in our power to make these people whom Providence has brought within our jurisdiction feel that it is their liberty and not our power, their welfare and not our gain, we are seeking to enhance. Our flag has never waved over any community but in blessing. I believe the Filipinos will soon recognize the fact that it has not lost its gift of benediction in its world-wide journey to their shores."

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Other important documents, the "President's Instructions to the Commission," the "Malolos Constitution," the continuation of Hannaford's accounts of the Insurrection, etc., will be published in our next issue, together with other interesting articles, news-items, Official Directory of the Republic of the Philippines, Monthly Business Directory or Buyer's Guide, etc., etc.)

TAFT THEATRE

The Favorite Showhouse on Taft Avenue,
Rizal City

GREEN LINE Theatre

The Pioneer Postliberation Cinematograph
in Pasay

GREEN LINE Trans.

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THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL LANGUAGE

(Tagalog)

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.—On December 30, 1937, the Tagalog language was officially proclaimed by President Manuel L. Quezón of the Philippines as the basis for the adoption of a national language upon the recommendation of the Institute of National Language (created by Commonwealth Act No. 184), composed of the former Resident Commissioner to Washington, Hon. Jayme C. de Veyra (Samar-Leyte), as director; Dr. Cecilio Lopez (Tagalog), as secretary and executive officer; and Felix S. Salas Rodriguez (Hiligaynon), Santiago A. Fonacier (Ilocano), Casimiro F. Perfecto (Bikol), Isidoro Abad (Sebu), and Zoilo Hilario (Pampango), as members. Said Institute took charge of the study, research and preparation of a national language grammar and other pertinent books; and on December 9, 1939, A NATIONAL LANGUAGE-ENGLISH VOCABULARY was submitted by Director De Veyra to the President of the Philippines for approval, and same was published for the first time in 1940 and again in 1945.

In March, 1940, Dr. Cecilio Lopez, the secretary and executive officer of said Institute, published A MANUAL OF THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL LANGUAGE which the Institute approved as guide through the intricacies of Tagalog speech.

Based upon the rules given in the two books mentioned herein-above, we have prepared a series of lessons for the instruction of the National Language (Tagalog) through the columns of this publication for the benefit of our readers or subscribers who may be interested to study it by correspondence.

There are some selfish, arrogant Filipinos who are still opposed to the adoption of the Tagalog as the national language of the Philippines, but they are only few who little realize the fact that each independent nation of the world has her own national language, like the Mandarin of China, the Castilian or Spanish of Spain, etc. The author of the bill making the Tagalog a national language, Rep. Gregorio Perfecto, now an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, is a Visayan himself; and so is the President of the Philippine Republic, General Manuel A. Roxas, who makes an effort to speak it in public and to encourage the teaching of same in all public and private schools of the country. Many American officers and enlisted men who stayed a few months in Manila after its liberation even tried to learn how to speak the Tagalog language and some of them could speak it well enough before they returned to the United States, like one Mr. Von R. Nielsen, from Vallejo, California, who could speak it with all the Tagalog accent and intonation better than any ordinary Filipino. Many Filipinos who left for the United States many years ago without knowing how to speak Tagalog did learn it there because they found it necessary to speak among themselves a national language of their own in a foreign country where they live. With the approval of the so-called Parity Law in a national plebiscite held last March, American small capitalists or businessmen, and even industrial laborers, will find it both interesting and advantageous to learn how to speak the Tagalog language if they intend to come and stay for business in the Philippines.

Effective July 4, 1946, the Tagalog language became one of the official languages of the Republic of the Philippines. Incidentally we now have three official languages, viz.: *English*, *Spanish* and *Tagalog*, which represent three distinct civilizations, (a) the *Anglo-Saxon* and the distinctly American that taught us the democratic form of government which we now enjoy; (b) the *Latin* and the European, which we learned from Spain that gave us our Christian religion and the *monarchical* system of ruling the people; and (c) the *Malay-Oriental* which we inherited from our ancestors, whose government was *patriarchal* in nature.

As an independent oriental nation, the Philippines takes pride in presenting her own national language. Fortunately, we are represented in the United Nations General Assembly, where our country's permanent delegate, Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, has the opportunity to make use of his vast experience as an English orator and writer; but there is no occasion for him to introduce his native tongue, which may play an important role in Oriental trade relations when the Philippines becomes, as it is expected to be, a leading world distribution center in the Far East for American and European products. It is for this reason that we have taken interest in propagating the Tagalog language by introducing it to the different nations of the world through their chosen chief delegates to the United Nations General Assembly, whose cuts and biographical sketches we have been able to publish as special features in this issue, through the courtesy and kind cooperation of Frances L. Orkin, Photo Distribution Officer, and Mrs. Margaret Arakie, Reference Center, of the Official United Nations Photo (Department of Public Information), that we may do our share in promoting the cordial relations between their peoples and ours to pave the way for future negotiations according to international law and trade agreements that our republic may conclude with their governments.

The Tagalog Alphabet And Pronunciation

The Tagalog alphabet consists of twenty letters, although other writers claim that there are only nineteen, excluding the letter *e*, and including *ng*.

- a*, pronounced like *a*, as in English word *far*.
- b*, pronounced *ba* (bah).
- k*, pronounced *ka* (kah), which is the third letter in the Tagalog alphabet, instead of *c* in English or Spanish.

- d*, pronounced *da* (dah).
- e*, pronounced *eh* like *e* in English *get*.
- g*, pronounced *ga* (gah).
- h*, pronounced *ha* (hah).
- i*, pronounced like *i* in English *big*.
- l*, pronounced *la* (lah).
- m*, pronounced *ma* (mah).
- n*, pronounced *na* (nah).
- ng*, pronounced *nga* (ngah).
- o*, pronounced like *o* in English *no*.
- p*, pronounced *pa* (pah).
- r*, pronounced *ra* (rah).
- s*, pronounced *sa* (sah).
- t*, pronounced *ta* (tah).
- u*, pronounced like *u* in English *put*.
- w*, pronounced *wa* (wah).
- y*, pronounced *ya* (yah).

The Vowels

The Tagalog vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, pronounced the same as in Spanish; each vowel has one invariable sound, except the glottal in some words marked with grave accent or circumflex accent on top of the vowel concerned.

The Consonants

The Tagalog consonants are *b*, *k*, *d*, *g*, *h*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *ng*, *p*,

r, *s*, *t*, *w*, and *y*, pronounced *bah*, *kah*, *dah*, *gah*, *hah*, *lah*, *mah*, *nah*, *ngah*, *pah*, *rah*, *sah*, *wah*, *yah*.

There are letters in the English and Spanish alphabets which do not exist in the Tagalog alphabet (Abakada). Those letters are the following:

C, *CH*, *F*, *J*, *LL*, *N*, *Q*, *RR*, *V*, *X*, *Z*.

Said letters are used in writing names of persons or things of foreign origin or of proper nouns which do not permit the alteration or substitution of such letters like *Cirilo*, *Chioco*, *Fajardo*, *Jalandoni*, *Lloret*, *Nagaza*, *Quirino*, *Corregidor*, *Villanueva*, *Xerez*, *Zamora*. However, there are names of countries like *Filipinas* (Philippines), *España* (Spain), *China*, *Monrovia*, *Japón* (Japan), *Mexico*, etc., which are written in Tagalog as *Pilipinas*, *Espanya*, *Tsina*, *Monrobya*, *Hapón*, *Mehiko*, etc., in accordance with the Tagalog orthography.

As a matter of fact the Tagalog way of writing is practically the same as that of Spanish; and anyone who can read Spanish will have no difficulty in reading the Tagalog language, although some letters like the above-mentioned consonants *c*, *ch*, *f*, *j*, *ll*, *ñ*, *q*, *rr*, *v*, *x*, and *z* have been substituted for by their equivalents in borrowed or imported words, like the following:

- c* in *café* (coffee) has been changed to *k*, as in *kapé*.
- c* in *circo* (circus) has been changed to *s*, as in *sirko*.
- ch* in *chocolate* (chocolate) has been changed to *ts*, as in *tsokolate*.
- ch* in *chinelas* (slippers) has been changed to *s*, as in *sinelas*.
- f* in *fogón* (stove) has been changed to *p*, as in *pugón*.
- j* in *cajon* (box) has been changed to *h*, as in *kahón*.
- ll* in *calle* (street) has been changed to *hy*, as in *kalye*.
- ñ* in *piña* (pineapple) has been changed to *ny*, as in *pinya*.
- rr* in *carreton* (cart) has been changed to *r*, as in *kariton*.
- v* in *vapor* (steamer) has been changed to *b*, as in *bapor*.

x in English word *boxing* has been changed to *ks*, as in *bok-sing*.

x in Spanish word *texto* (text) has been changed to *s*, as in *testo*.

x in *Mexico* has been changed to *h*, as in *Mehiko*.

z in *lápiz* (pencil) has been changed to *s*, as in *lapis*.

Lesson I

THE ARTICLES

1. *Articles of the Proper Noun*—When referring to a person, the Tagalog definite article *si* (nominative, singular) is used before the name. For examples:

(a) Nominative

Si Maria ay maganda

Mary is pretty (beautiful)

Si Ana ay mabuti

Ann is good

Si Haring Solomón ay isang matalinong hari

King Solomon was a wise king

Si Heneral Wainwright ay isang bayani

General Wainwright is a hero

The plural of *si* is *sina*, which has no equivalent in English. For examples:

Sina Maria at Ana ay nag-aaral sa Maynila

Mary and Ann are studying in Manila

Sina Haring Solomon at Heneral Wainwright ay bantog sa kasaysayan

King Solomon and General Wainwright are famous in history

(b) *Possessive*.—*Ni* and *nina*, equivalent to *of* or *by*, are used as particles before personal proper nouns, genitive singular and plural, respectively, thus:

Itó ay aklát *ni* Maria

This is Mary's book

Iyán ay bahay *nina* Maria at Ana

That is the house of Mary and Ann

(c) *Dative*.—*Kay* (singular) and *kina* (plural) are equivalent to the words *to* or *for* in English, which are used before proper nouns. For examples:

Kay Maria

For Mary

Kina Maria at Ana

For Mary and Ann

2. *Article of the Common Noun*.—For common nouns, the articles *ang* (singular) and *ang mga* (plural) are used in the nominative form; thus:

(a) Nominative

Ang ibon ay lumilipad

The bird is flying

Ang mga kabayo ay tumatakbo

The horses are running

(b) *Possessive*.—*Ng* (pronounced *nang*) and *ng mga* (pronounced *nang mañga*), possessive of article *ang*, are used as follows:

Bulaklak *ng* magandang salita ay nakatutuwa

Flower of good speech is pleasing

Ang Hari at Reyna ay bihirang makita *ng mga* tao

The King and the Queen are seldom seen by the people

(c) *Dative*.—*Sa* (singular) and *sa mga* (plural), equivalent to English prepositions *on*, *to*, *from*, *of*, *by*, *in*, *for*, *than*, and a Tagalog prefix meaning instantly, are also used as articles (locative or geographical) of common nouns. For examples:

Sa iyo

To you

Sa dalagang sapatos ang nakatanghal

The maiden's shoes are on display

Sa mga bituwing liwanag ang nakikita natin

The stars' light is what we see

3. The English indefinite article *a* has no equivalent in Tagalog, but the approximate translation is *isang*, meaning *one*. For example: a ball, *isang bola*.

VOCABULARY

si, referring to person

sina, plural of *si*

ni, possessive of *si*

nina, plural of *ni*

kay, to or for

kina, plural of *kay*

ang, the

ang mga, plural of *ang*

ng, possessive of *ang*

ng mga, plural of *ng*

sa mga, plural of *sa*

ang mga tao, the people

ng mga tao, by the people

para sa mga tao, for the people

ay, is, are

mabuti, good

maganda, beautiful

hari, king

reyna, queen

heneral, general

bantog, famous

kasaysayan, history

aklát, book

at, and

ibon, bird

lumilipad, flying

kabayo, horse

tumatakbo, running

bulaklak, flower

salita, word, speech

nakatutuwa, pleasing

dalaga, maiden

sapatos, shoes

nakatanghal, on display

bituwín, star

liwanag, light

nakikita natin, we see

bihira, seldom

(To be continued)

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UNITED PHILIPPINES ORGANIZATION

("BUKLOD NG PILIPINAS," BRIEFLY "BUKLOD")
FORMERLY: "FILIPINOS UNIDOS, INC."

A BRIEF HISTORY

On July 4, 1922, at the invitation of the then municipal president of Pasay, Rizal (now Rizal City), Miguel R. Cornejo, our managing editor, a general meeting of former revolutionary leaders, prominent businessmen, politicians, and leading residents was held at 198 Libertad, Pasay, which was attended by General Daniel Tirona, General Tomas Mascardo, General Pio del Pilar, Colonel Teodoro Tolentino, Senator Emiliano T. Tirona, Governor Raymundo C. Jeciel, Representative Pedro F. Espiritu, Governor Eulogio Rodriguez, Sr., Board Member Ruperto T. Martinez, Dr. Pedro Manalo, Councilors Primitivo Lovina, Ismael S. Zapata, Cirilo Sico, José S. Milan, Santiago Masanga, Melchor Ongjoco, Mariano Sayo, David Aznar, and others, for the purpose of forming a national union, which was formally organized that same day under the name of "Filipinos Unidos, Unión Suprema Nacional de Filipinas" (United Philippines, Supreme National Union of the Philippines), and incorporated under the laws of the country in 1924, with the following officers:

General Emilio Aguinaldo, Honorary President
Rep. Miguel R. Cornejo, Supreme Head and President of the Supreme Council
Sen. Emilio T. Tirona, Counselor and Head of the Civic Chamber
Gov. Eulogio Rodriguez, Counselor and Head of Mercantile Chamber
Gov. Raymundo C. Jeciel, Counselor and Head of Agricultural Chamber
Gen. Daniel Tirona, Counselor and Head of Industrial Chamber
Rep. Pedro F. Espiritu, Counselor and Head of Labor Chamber
Gen. Tomas Mascardo, Counselor and Head of Fraternal-Military Chamber
Dr. Paul R. Verzosa, Counselor and Head of Educational Chamber
Atty. Ruperto T. Martinez, Legal Adviser
Mr. Severino L. Santy, General Secretary
Mr. Esteban Escanilla, General Treasurer
Mr. Marcelo Eugenio, General Auditor
Mr. Vicente Sacramento, Assistant General Secretary
Mr. Ladislao Dizon, Assistant General Treasurer and
Dr. Pedro Manalo, Technical Adviser

The association spread throughout the Islands to foster the spirit of nationalism and existed for more than five years until it was dissolved in 1928 by order of the Court of First Instance of Manila, because the majority of the members decided to disband it and to join the so-called "Supreme National Council" (Consejo Supremo Nacional) which was organized by the two major parties, Nacionalista and Democrata, in the early part of 1926 under the leadership of Senate President Manuel L. Quezon, Speaker Manuel A. Roxas, Senator Emiliano T. Tirona, and other political leaders who formed said political union for national unity. In other words, the "Filipinos Unidos" gave way to a more important national organization which the people had to support, for they had to rally behind the movement led by President Quezon in his fight for a more autonomous government and independence of the Philippines, although it was said to be a part of the scheme of the late president to keep his post as head of the senate by courting the

friendship of Democrata senators in order to support his reelection against his old colleague, Senator Sergio Osmeña, who was his rival aspirant for the presidency of the senate during their controversy with the late Governor-General Leonard Wood. When Governor Wood died in the United States in 1927, and Governor-General Henry L. Stimson assumed the duties as Chief Executive of the Philippine Government in 1928, the "Supreme National Council" died a natural death and the two wings of the Nacionalista Party, the *Colectivista* then headed by Senate President Quezon, and the *Unipersonalista*, headed by Senator Osmeña, fused together into the so-called "Partido Nacionalista Consolidado," and renewed their fight against the Democrata Party until the latter was dissolved in 1932 and later revived by Rep. Gregorio Perfecto only to be divided into so-called "Pro Hare-Hawes-Cutting Bill," headed by the "Osrox" (Osmeña-Roxas) faction, and "Anti Hare-Hawes-Cutting Bill," headed by Quezon-Rodriguez team. When the issue was decided in favor of the "Anti" by the rejection of said bill in 1933, the Democrata leaders who sided both wings of the Nacionalista Party in 1935 joined the majority party before the Commonwealth Government was inaugurated on November 15 that year.

President Quezon, shortly before the national elections of November 11, 1941, advocated the abolition of all political parties in the Philippines with a view to forming only one party system of government which the opposition branded as dictatorial and did not materialize.

During the Japanese occupation, a national association known as the "Kalibapi" was organized as a semi-political body and District and Neighborhood Associations were formed in Manila and various parts of the country as a means of unifying the Filipino people into a cooperative union. Said associations were identical in nature to the original organization of the "Filipinos Unidos" which was dissolved in 1928. The National Volunteers of the Philippines which the founder of the "Filipinos Unidos" organized in 1932 as a sequence of said civic-military association could not openly work for the revival of the organization, and instead, underground resistance movement was organized under various leaders, but many of these guerrilla unit commanders joined different guerrilla organizations, most of which have already been recognized, except the unit headed by the original founder and organizer of the National Volunteers, Maj. Gen. Miguel R. Cornejo, as commanding general of the Cornejo Brigade, which was reduced after liberation to a regimental unit known as the "25th Red Lion Regiment, NV, of the Hugh Straughn's Irregular Troops."

In August, 1945, Attorney Cornejo began to mobilize the remnants of the "Filipinos Unidos" and "National Volunteers" who were still loyal to him, and he then revived the association under the name "BUKLOD NG PILIPINAS" (United Philippines Organization), which Tagalog word, B-U-K-L-O-D, (meaning tie or bond), represents "Builders of Unity, Kindness, Loyalty, Order and Discipline"; and after organizing some basic units or local committees in Manila, Rizal City, and other neighboring towns or provinces, he called a general meeting on April 20, 1947, at 3460 Taft Avenue, for the purpose of forming the provisional Supreme Council as follows:

Atty. Miguel R. Cornejo, acting Supreme Head and President of the Supreme Council;

Atty. Teodoro M. Llamanzares, acting Counselor and Head of Law and Government Chamber;

Col. Manuel Dikit, acting Counselor and Head of Mutual Aid and National Security Chamber;
 Dr. José Leveriza, acting Counselor and Head of Health and Education Chamber;
 Atty. Magdaleno M. Palacol, acting Counselor and Head of Economics and Finance Chamber;
 Atty. Enrique T. Manaloto, acting Counselor and Head of Labor and Industry Chamber;
 Atty. Moises O. Bontoc, acting Counselor and Head of Agriculture and Commerce Chamber;
 Mr. Jose Escueta, acting Counselor and Head of Transportation and Communications Chamber;
 Atty. Artemio Domingo, acting General Secretary;
 Mr. Domingo D. Pascual, acting General Treasurer; and
 Mr. Isaac Buenaflor, acting General Auditor.

AIMS AND PURPOSES

As a national organization its aims and purposes are briefly summarized as follows:

1. *Law and Government.*—To aid the government in the maintenance of public peace and order; train its members to know and obey the laws; work for democratic freedoms; and improve present conditions by endeavoring to elect honest and efficient public officials by all peaceful and legal means.

2. *Mutual Aid and National Security.*—To render assistance to its members, in particular, and to the public, in general, in every way possible, and to give such members military and vocational training and discipline according to their age, sex, and inclination, with a view to serving the country in cases of emergency or public calamities.

3. *Health and Education.*—To foster good habits and build good character for decent enjoyment of life so essential in a civilized nation, and endeavor to increase Philippine population by employing all legal means to attain it through proper education—cultural, physical, economic, moral and scientific.

4. *Economics and Finance.*—To train the members in practicing thrift and economy, contributing to common and special funds, as the constitution and by-laws shall provide, for the purpose of forming or organizing financing corporations, banking institutions, and other activities tending to stabilize the economic conditions of the country.

5. *Labor and Industry.*—To group different labor associations and individual laborers together under the auspices of the **BUKLOD** and to improve the relations between labor and capital, as well as to endeavor to give the laborers and their families all the help and protection they need through this organization: to establish different kinds of industry which may accommodate unemployed or jobless members, and to increase local production of important commodities for economic self-sufficiency of the Philippines.

6. *Agriculture and Commerce.*—To acquire, either by purchase or by lease or concession, public and private agricultural lands, forests, mines, etc., for settlement and development purposes, including fishing and cattle raising, canning and packing, and other commercial enterprises; and to open and operate a chain of stores or exchanges throughout the Islands, as well as to establish warehouses, business centers and agencies in important strategic points of the Philippines and abroad, for import and export trade, etc.

7. *Transportation and Communications.*—To establish and operate transportation and communication companies by land, by water, and by air, by organizing different corporations under the laws of the Philippines.

HOW TO ORGANIZE LOCAL COMMITTEES

Any person, duly authorized by the Supreme Council of this organization, may form a local committee or unit, called "Barangay," and give it the name: "BUKLOD NG" (name of place), which shall be composed of no less than ten (10) members, who shall elect from among themselves the provisional officers, namely, one acting president, one acting sec-

THE COMPOSER OF THE "BUKLOD" MILITARY MARCH



Dr. RODOLFO R. CORNEJO, Mus. B., Mus. M., Ph. D.
Pianist, Composer, and Conductor

retary, one acting treasurer, and seven acting executive committee members, whose duty it is to recruit new members and submit their applications to the Supreme Council for approval. No fees shall be collected, pending advice of the approval of the application. Meanwhile, all the expenses incurred by the organizer shall be borne by him or her until the corresponding permit shall have been granted to him by the Bank Commissioner for the establishment of his or her committee.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

The Constitution and By-Laws of this organization will be printed and distributed as soon as the Articles of Incorporation shall have been submitted to and approved by the Commissioner of Securities and Exchange Commission.

For further particulars, please write to: JOSE ASTILLERO, Acting Publicity Officer, 3460 Taft Ave., Rizal City.

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up-on the fields

be-yond the hills and limpid lakes of our

coun-try- The dawn is creep-ing slow-ly And

call-ing you to (du roll = = = tu)

Tempo di MARCIA

(*)

(*) From this measure, the marching troop calls out. 1, 2, 3, 4 - in rhythm with the music.)

Dedicated to the Founder and Members of
"BUKLOD"

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by the Composer
Tpo. di Marcia

By RODOLFO CORNEJO
NEW YORK CITY

Handwritten musical score for a march titled "BUKLOD" by Rodolfo Cornejo. The score is written on seven systems of grand staves (treble and bass clef). It includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like "mf" and "p-f". The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 6/8. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

mf

p-f

8 VE ad lib

il basso sempre marcato

TRIO *Build — ers of U-ni-ty*

Cra — die of Kind — ness Tow —

er of Lo-yal-ty A might-y

fort — ress. Sym — bol of Or — der

of Law and Dis-cip-line

Un — der this ban — ner, E — ter — nal

peace will reign. reign.

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A SCENE OF THE UNITED NATIONS' GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN ACTUAL SESSION

The above photograph and all the pictures and brief biographies of the heads of Delegations and other delegates to the United Nations' General Assembly published in this magazine and directory have been furnished by the United Nations Photo (Department of Public Information) through the courtesy of Mrs. M. Arakie, Reference Center, and Frances L. Orkin, Photo Distribution Officer, to our managing editor, Atty. Miguel R. Cornejo, editor and publisher of "Cornejo's Directory of the Philippine Republic".



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Afghanistan



Hon. ABDOL H. KAHN AZIZ

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Afghanistan to the United States.

Abdol Hosayn Khan Aziz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Afghanistan to the United States since 1943, was born in Tehran, Iran, in 1896 and educated at Habibiya College, Kabul, Afghanistan. He then entered the foreign service of Afghanistan and subsequently held posts as: First Secretary and then Counselor to the Afghan Legation, Tehran from 1919-1922; Director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1922; Consul General of Afghanistan in India, 1923-1929; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome, 1929-1932; Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Afghanistan in Moscow, 1932-1938; Minister of Public Works, 1938-1940; and Minister of Posts and Telegraph from 1940 until he took over his present duties. Mr. Aziz was an observer for the Afghan government at the Narcotic Drugs Conference in Geneva in 1931 and Chairman of the Afghan delegations to the Disarmament Conference in Geneva in 1932, the International Civil Aviation Conference at Chicago in 1944 and the PICA Assembly at Montreal in 1946.

Argentina



Hon. JOSE ARCE

Permanent Argentine Representative and Chairman of the Delegation from Argentina to the UN General Assembly.

Dr. José Arce, appointed permanent representative of Argentina to the United Nations last September, and Chairman of the Argentinian delegation to the General Assembly, is one of his country's leading physicians and has participated in practically every international congress and conference in the field of medicine. He is the author of a great number of scientific and medical of a great number of scientific and Loberia, Province of Buenos Aires in 1881, he obtained his Doctorate of Medicine in 1903. Subsequently he has held the positions, among others, of Dean of the Faculty of Medical Sciences and Rector of the University of Buenos Aires; member of the Chamber of Deputies (1903 to 1913); President of the Chamber of Deputies (1912 to 1913); Deputy for Buenos Aires Province in the National Legislature (1924 to 1929); First Vice-President of the National Chamber of Deputies (1926 to 1927); member of the Constituent Convention of the Province of Buenos Aires in 1934; and Ambassador of Argentina to China from 1945 to 1946.

Australia



Hon. NORMAN J. O. MAKIN

Australian Ambassador to Washington and Chairman of his country's delegation to the first session of the UN General Assembly.

Leader of the Australian delegation to the General Assembly, Norman John Oswald Makin was appointed first Australian Ambassador to the United States of America in August of this year. Born in 1889 in Petersham, New South Wales, he represented the South Australian Electorate of Hindmarsh in the House of Representatives as a member of the Labour Party from 1919 to 1946, and in the Labour Government of 1929 to 1931, was Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Federal Government. In 1935 he was selected by the Empire Parliamentary Association to attend the Silver Jubilee of King George V, and in 1937 represented the Labour Party at the Coronation of King George VI. Appointed Minister of Navy and Munitions in October 1941, he was given the additional post of Minister for Aircraft Production in 1945 and held both these portfolios until his recent appointment as Ambassador to the United States. He led the Australian delegation to the General Assembly and was the first President of the Security Council.

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The Chief Delegates To The United Nations' General Assembly

Belgium

Hon. FERNAND Van LANGENHOVE

Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade.

Deputizing as leader of the Belgian delegation for M. Spaak when his duties as President of the General Assembly prevent him from carrying out this function, M. Fernand Van Langenhove, Ambassador



Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, is Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade. Born in Mouscron, Belgium, in 1889, he has been since 1920 a Profes-

sor of Sociology and Social Policy at the Univ. of Brussels, and is the author of several books on economic and diplomatic questions. He was a member of the Belgian delegations to the Assemblies of the League of Nations between 1929 and 1938 and represented his country at international reparations conferences in London (1924), The Hague (1929 and 1930), and Ouchy (1932); the international economic conferences in Geneva (1926) and Stresa (1923); and the international conference on commerce in London (1933). He was a delegate to the San Francisco Conference and an alternate to the Preparatory Committee and General Assembly in London.

Bolivia



Hon. ADOLFO COSTA Du RELS

Chairman of the Delegation to the UN General Assembly.

Appointed permanent representative of Bolivia to the United Nations in August this year, Señor Adolfo Costa du Rels was born in Sucre, the constitutional capital of Bolivia, in 1891. He was educated in Corsica and then studied at the University of Paris, graduating in law and political science in 1910. On his return to Bolivia he spent some years prospecting for oil and became well-known as a novelist and short story writer in French and Spanish, winning the littératur prize Femina in Paris. In 1918 he entered the diplomatic service and was appointed second secretary to the Bolivian Legation to Chile. He was Counselor to the Bolivian Legation in Paris from 1921 to 1932 after which he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Geneva, was Bolivian delegate to the League of Nations, and led the Bolivian delegation to the Chaco Peace Conference in 1936. In 1939 he was elected chairman of the Council of the League of Nations. He was Ambassador to the Argentine from 1941 to 1944 and attended the Liquidation Board of the League of Nations in 1946 before taking up his present duties.

* * *

Brazil



Dr. PEDRO LEO VELLOSO
Chairman of the Delegation
(Died 16 January 1947)

A career diplomat for the past 39 years, and well-known in his country as a distinguished columnist on a leading Rio de Janeiro newspaper, Ambassador Pedro Leao Velloso, permanent representative of Brazil to the Security Council, is leading the Brazilian delegation to the General Assembly. Born in the State of Sao

Paulo, he graduated in law from the Rio de Janeiro Law School and began his career as an assistant to the Brazilian-Peruvian Tribunal of Arbitration. As Embassy Secretary he served in Rome, Paris, Berne, Copenhagen and attended the Versailles Peace Conference. In 1931 he became Minister Plenipotentiary and was appointed to China. Four years later he was made an Ambassador and served in Japan and Italy. In 1942 he became Secretary-General of the Brazilian Ministry for External Relations, and in 1944, Minister of State for External Relations, relinquishing this post on taking up his present position. He died on 16 January 1947.

* * *

Byelorussian S.S.R.



Hon. KUZMA V. KISELEV

Chairman of the Byelorussian S.S.R. Delegation to the UN General Assembly before the opening of the second meeting of the Assembly in the United States. (Flushing Meadows, NY 24 October 1946)

Kuzma Venedictovich Kiselev, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Byelorussian S.S.R., was born in 1903 in the Mogilev Oblast and graduated in medicine from the State University of Voronezh in 1928. After some years practising medicine he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs for Byelorussia. He led the delegation of the Byelorussian S.S.R. to the San Francisco Conference in 1945 and to the first part of the first session of the General Assembly in London in 1946. He has come to the present session of the General Assembly from the Paris Conference where he was leading the Byelorussian delegation.

* * *

The Chief Delegates To The United Nations' General Assembly

Chile



Hon. FELIX NIETO DEL RIO

Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Chairman of the delegation to the General Assembly.

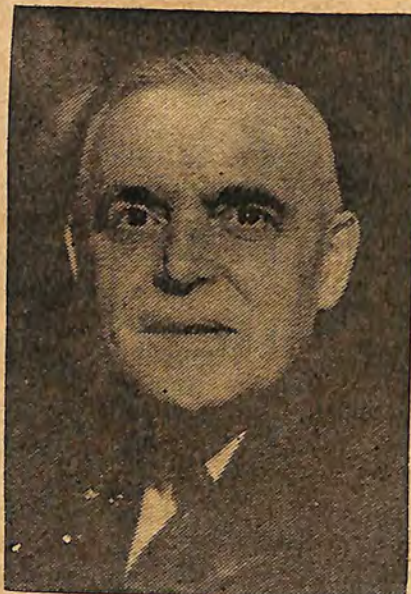
Señor Don Felix Nieto del Rio, who was appointed permanent representative of Chile to the United Nations last month, is Editor of *El Mercurio* and one of Chile's most distinguished writers on foreign affairs. Born in Canguenes, Province of Maule, Chile, in 1888, he studied law and from 1917 to 1926 was secretary at the Embassies in Washington and Belgium and in 1920 was secretary to the Chilean delegation to the League of Nations. Subsequently he held various high offices in the Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was special Minister to Peru in 1929 and Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs in 1930. He was Chilean Ambassador to Brazil from 1936 to 1939 and was then Chilean representative on the Permanent Inter-American Juridical Committee. He played an important part at the Chaco Peace Conference, attended the San Francisco Conference and has represented his country at many inter-American Conferences.

Mrs. AMANDA P. LABARCA

Delegate of Chile to UN General Assembly.

Mrs. Amanda Pinto de Labarca Hubertson, a delegate of Chile to the present session of the General Assembly, is one of her country's best-known and most widely travelled educationalists and the author of numerous educational works. Born in 1886, she studied at the University of Chile, Santiago; Columbia University, New York; and the Sorbonne, Paris, obtaining

Canada



Hon. LOUIS STEPHEN ST. LAURENT

Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Minister of Justice and Chairman of his country's delegation to UN General Assembly.

Appointed Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs in September 1946, Louis Stephen St. Laurent is, in addition, Minister of Justice and Attorney General, having held this portfolio since December 1941. Born in Compton, Quebec, in 1882, of French-Canadian and Irish-Canadian parents, he was educated at St. Charles College, Sherbrooke, Quebec, and at Laval University, Quebec City, graduating in law. Mr. St. Laurent has served as batonnier of the local Quebec City Bar, batonnier-general of Quebec Province Bar and president of the Canadian Bar Association. He has pleaded many important cases before the Supreme Court of Canada and before the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council. He was deputy chairman of the Canadian delegation to the San Francisco Conference in 1945 and chairman of the Canadian delegation to the General Assembly in London. During Mr. King's absence abroad this summer he served as acting Prime Minister. Mr. St. Laurent was made a member of the Imperial Privy Council in January of this year.

her Ph.B. She was from 1916 to 1923 a school director; served as an extra Professor of Psychiatry at the Pedagogical Institute of the University of Chile from 1922 to 1923; and from 1923 to 1928 was a Professor of Philosophy. From 1931 to 1932 she was Director General of Secondary School Education in Chile and

China



DR. V. K. WELLINGTON KOO

Chinese Ambassador to the United States and Chairman of delegation to the General Assembly.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, leader of the delegation of China to the present session of the General Assembly, has been the Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain since 1941. Born in Shanghai in 1888, he was educated there and in the U.S.A., obtaining his Ph.D. in Political Science in 1912. He then entered on a political career and during the past 30 years has attended all the important international conferences as the representative of his country, including the Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco Conferences and the Preparatory Commission and General Assembly of the United Nations in London. He has held various government offices in China, among them that of Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1922, 1924 and 1931; Minister of Finance in 1931 and Prime Minister in 1927. He has also served as Chinese Minister to Mexico, Cuba and the United States and from 1932 until his appointment to his present position was Chinese Ambassador to France.

in 1934 was appointed government representative on the Council to the University of Chile. In 1936 she was a member of the Press Executive Committee of the Chilean Commission on Intellectual Cooperation. Mrs. Labarca is now the President of the Federation of Women of Chile.

The Chief Delegates To The United Nations' General Assembly

Colombia

Dr. EDUARDO ZULETA ANGEL

Delegate to the United Nations' General Assembly and Chairman of the Permanent Headquarters Committee.

Dr. Eduardo Zuleta Angel, a member of the Colombian delegation and Chairman of the Permanent Headquarters Committee, attended the San Francisco Conference in 1945, was President of the Preparatory Commission and a delegate to the General Assembly in London. He led the Colombian delegation to the third session of the Economic Conference in London in 1933, and the



Conference of Central Banks in Washington. He graduated in law and political science in 1919 and later took his LL.D. at the Faculté de Droit in Paris. He was a professor of Civil Law at the Universidad Nacional of Colombia, Dean of the Law Faculty of the Universidad Nacional and Professor of the Universidad Javeriana, the Universidad Libre and Colegio del Rosario, all located in Bogota. A Judge of the Supreme Court of Colombia, he was elected President of the Sala de Casacion Civil in 1935. From 1943 to 1945 he was Ambassador to Peru.

* * *

Dr. ALFONSO LOPEZ

Former President of the Republic of Colombia.

Active in politics for the past 40 years, Dr. Alfonso Lopez was born in Honda, Colombia, in 1886. He studied law and finance in London and the U.S.A. and later was a founder and Vice-President of the American Mercantile Bank of Colombia, becoming its President in 1918.



He worked for the Liberal Party of Colombia, and in 1915 was elected Liberal Deputy for the Tolima Department. In 1921 he was appointed Colombian Minister to Great Britain and three years later, in 1934, was elected President of the Republic of Colombia, which office he retained until 1938. He was re-elected to this office in 1942, but resigned in 1945. In 1933 he was a delegate to the Economic Confer-

Costa Rica



Hon. FRANCISCO De PAULA GUTIERREZ

Ambassador of Costa Rica to the United States.

Don Francisco de Paula Gutierrez R., Ambassador of Costa Rica to the United States since March 1944, was born in San José, Costa Rica, in 1880, where he took his early education. He then went to Columbia University, New York, to study economic sciences. A financial expert, he was Secretary of the Treasury from 1937 to 1939, and again from 1943 to 1944, and led his country's delegation to the Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, of which he was Chairman. Señor Paula Gutierrez R. has twice been elected to Congress, representing the Province of Limon, and was Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies from 1932 to 1934. In 1943, he was appointed Secretary of State for Industrial Development. He has represented his country at a number of international conferences, including the UNRRA Conference in Atlantic City in 1944 and the San Francisco Conference in 1945.

ence in London and Chairman of the Colombian Delegation to the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo. In addition to his long career in politics, Dr. Lopez

Cuba



Dr. GUILLERMO BELT

Cuban Ambassador to the United States and Permanent Delegate to the United Nations.

Dr. Guillermo Belt y Ramirez, Cuban Ambassador to the United States since 1944, was appointed permanent delegate to the United Nations in March 1946. Born in Havana in 1905, he obtained his Doctorate of Civil Law from the University of Havana in 1925. He practiced law until 1932 when he became Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. Subsequently Dr. Belt held the offices of Secretary of the Council of State, Secretary without Portfolio and in 1935 was elected Mayor of Havana. His association with the United Nations began as Chairman of the Cuban delegation to the San Francisco Conference, where he was Rapporteur of the Delegation Chairman on the organization of the Conference. Later he was Chairman of the Cuban delegation to the Preparatory Commission in London, where he was also Chairman of the Committee on Trusteeship. He attended the General Assembly in London, and in June of this year represented his country at the Emergency Food Conference in Washington.

is actively interested in journalism and is a founder of *El Liberal* and a former editor and part owner of *El Diario Nacional*.

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The Chief Delegates To The United Nations' General Assembly

Czechoslovakia



Hon. JAN MASARYK

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chairman of Czechoslovak delegation to UN General Assembly.

Jan Masaryk, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Czechoslovakia, and son of Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, founder of the Czechoslovak Republic, was born in 1886 in Prague where he was also educated. Mr. Masaryk came to the United States, for the first time, in 1907, and for a period worked as an ironworker. After World War I, he returned to the United States as Chargé d'Affaires in Washington for the newly founded Republic of Czechoslovakia. From 1920 to 1922 and 1923 to 1925 he served in the Foreign Office in Prague, spending the year 1922 to 1923 as Counselor to the Czechoslovak Legation in London. Appointed Czechoslovak Minister to Great Britain in 1925 he resigned in 1933 in protest over the Munich agreement. After a lecture tour in the United States he returned to England and started short-wave broadcasts to his country. In 1940 he was appointed Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Government in London and from 1941 to 1945 was also Vice-Premier. He was Chairman of the Czechoslovak delegations to the UNRRA Conference in Atlantic City in 1943, the International Labour Conference in Philadelphia in 1944, the San Francisco Conference in 1945, the General Assembly in London and the recent Conference in Paris.

Denmark



Hon. GUSTAV RASMUSSEN

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chairman of delegation to the First Session of the UN General Assembly.

Gustav Rasmussen, the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Denmark, was born in 1895, in Odense. He graduated in law in 1921 at the University of Copenhagen and was appointed a Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Subsequently he served as Chargé d'Affaires in Berne (1927 to 1931); assisted as deputy advocate at the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague during the proceedings concerning the legal status of East Greenland; was Counselor to the Danish Delegation to the League of Nations in Geneva (1934 to 1935); Chief of Section in the Foreign Office (1935 to 1939); and Counselor to the Danish Legation in London from 1939 until dismissed from this post in March 1942 owing to German pressure. He was a member of the Danish Council and Military Mission in London during World War II. In November 1945 he became Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Rasmussen was chief delegate of his country to the General Assembly in London. He is the author of numerous articles on subjects within the field of international law.

Dominican Republic



Hon. EMILIO GARCIA GODOY

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; Chairman of his country's delegation to the second part of First Session of UN General Assembly.

Emilio Garcia Godoy, Ambassador of the Dominican Republic to the United States of America since 1944, was born in La Vega in 1894, and joined the diplomatic service on completing his studies. In 1927 he was appointed Consul General and Commercial Commissioner to Canada. Subsequently, he was Chargé d'Affaires in France (1929-1930); delegate to the eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations (1930); delegate to the Chaco War Peace Conference (1936); Counselor to the Dominican Legation in Washington, D. C. (1934 to 1938); Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Haiti (1938 to 1939), and to Cuba (1939 to 1942); Under-Secretary of the Presidency of the Dominican Republic (1942 to 1944); and Secretary of Health and Public Assistance (1944). He also served as delegate in 1945 to the Conference on Problems of War and Peace in Mexico City and to the San Francisco Conference. Ambassador Godoy has been editor of the newspaper *El Progreso* and the literary magazine *San-gre Nueva*.

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The Chief Delegates To The United Nations' General Assembly

Ecuador



DR. FRANCISCO YLLESCAS

Ambassador to the United States and Chairman of his country's delegation to UN General Assembly.

Francisco Yllescas, Chairman of the delegation of Ecuador to the present session of the General Assembly, was born on April 17, 1901, at Bahía de Caráquez in Ecuador. He obtained the degrees of Master of Social Sciences and Doctor at Laws, and in 1928 and 1929 was elected a Representative of the National Assembly of Ecuador, in which he served as Secretary. In July 1945 he was appointed Minister to Peru on Special Mission, and the following month Ecuadorian Ambassador to Argentina. He is at present Ecuadorian Ambassador to the United States having been appointed to this position in September of this year. Ambassador Yllescas is also President of the Metropolis Oil Company, the Carolina Oil Company and the Compania Petrolera del Ecuador.

Egypt



DR. MOHAMED HUSSEIN HAEKAL PACHA

President of the Egyptian Senate and Chairman of his country's delegation to UN General Assembly.

Author, journalist, linguist and statesman, Dr. Mohamed Hussein Haekal Pacha, President of the Egyptian Senate, was born in Kafr Ghannam in 1888, and after studying law at the University of Cairo, spent several years in Paris where he obtained his Doctorate of Law. On his return to Egypt he practiced law and was appointed a professor of public law at the University of Egypt. He also became distinguished in literary fields and became chief editor of the daily newspaper *Assyassa* to which, for 20 years, he contributed a daily article. His book, *The Life of Mohammad*, and a number of historical biographies of the Muslims, which he published during this period, put him in the front rank of authors in the Arabic language. Dr. Haekal has been Minister of Education several times and is President of the Liberal Constitutional Party.

El Salvador



DR. JOSE ANTONIO QUIROS

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chairman of his country's delegation to UN General Assembly.

Don Jose Antonio Quiros, appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs for El Salvador in September of this year, was born in San Miguel, Republic of El Salvador, in 1888. He studied at the National University of El Salvador where he obtained his law degree and also at the University of Paris. After a period in Europe he returned to El Salvador and practiced law for a few years, after which he devoted himself almost entirely to his personal and business affairs. He travelled extensively both privately and on behalf of his country and has represented El Salvador at a number of conferences. Though holding no official position in the government of his country he was influential and highly thought of by his countrymen and in 1945 was selected to lead the Salvadoran delegation to the San Francisco Conference.

ALL Professional and Business Men and Women in any part of the Philippines are requested to send in their names, professions or businesses, and addresses for publication in our coming issue of the Republic—3460 Taft Avenue, Rizal City, Philippines.

The Chief Delegates To The United Nations' General Assembly

Ethiopia



HON. BLATTA EPRHEM T. MEDHEN

Minister to the United Kingdom and Chairman of the Delegation from Ethiopia to the UN General Assembly.

Blatta Ephram Tewelde Medhen, Ethiopian Minister to the United Kingdom since 1945 was born in Eritera in 1894, educated at the American University of Beirut, and began his career teaching at the Tafari Makonnen School in Addis Ababa. In 1929 he was appointed Consul General to France and in 1932, First Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* in London. During the occupation of Ethiopia he lived in exile and on his return in 1942 became Secretary-General and later, Vice Minister, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 1943 until his present appointment he was Ethiopian Minister to the United States. Blatta Ephram T. Medhen was a member of the Ethiopian delegation to the League of Nations during the Italo-Ethiopian War, representative of his country to the UNRRA Conference in Atlantic City in 1943, Chairman of the Ethiopian delegation to the Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods and to the International Civil Aviation Conference in Chicago in 1944, a delegate to the San Francisco Conference in 1945 and to the General Assembly in London in 1946.

France

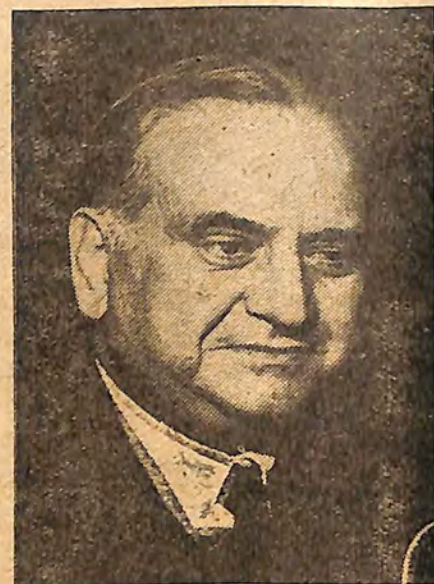


HON. ALEXANDRE PARODI

Permanent French Representative to the United Nations and Chairman of his country's Delegation to UN General Assembly.

Leader of the delegation of France to the present session of the General Assembly, M. Alexandre Parodi is well known for his record in the French Resistance Movement during the German occupation. Known under the names of "Quartus", "Cérat" and "Mr. X", M. Parodi played an important role in French underground activities. In 1943 he became President of the Underground Press Commission and in 1944 was Delegate General of the French Committee of National Liberation. At the time of the liberation of Paris he was one of those who organized the police strike which was the first step towards the complete liberation of the city. After the liberation when General de Gaulle formed a government which included the resistance leaders, M. Parodi was appointed Minister of Labor. In June 1946 he was nominated permanent delegate to the Security Council, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Economic and Social Council.

Greece



HON. CONSTANTINE TSALDARIS

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs for Greece and Chairman of his country's Delegation to UN General Assembly.

Constantinos Tsaldaris, the Prime Minister of Greece, was born in Alexandria, Egypt, in 1884. He graduated from the Law School of the University of Athens and then spent some years studying political science and law in various European Universities. Upon his return to Greece he practiced law until his election in 1932 to the Greek Parliament as a member of the Populist Party. He was appointed Under-Secretary of Communications the same year and was elected a member of the Party's Administrative Committee in 1945. He became Chairman of the Party after the elections of March 1946. The following month he became Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. He retains both these portfolios in the present government which was formed early this month. Mr. Tsaldaris was Chairman of the Greek delegation to the recent Paris Conference. Thanassis Aghnides, Greek Ambassador to Great Britain, is Acting Chairman of the Greek delegation pending Mr. Tsaldaris' arrival.

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The Chief Delegates To The United Nations' General Assembly

Guatemala



DR. EUGENIO SILVA PEÑA

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Chairman of his country's Delegation to the UN General Assembly.

Dr. Eugenio Silva Peña, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Guatemala since 1945, was born in Guatemala City in 1897 and studied at the National Institute of Guatemala and the University of Guatemala. In 1920 he served as Secretary on Special Mission to the Guatemalan Legation in Washington and was Guatemalan representative to the Federal Constituent Assembly of Central America in 1921. He was a judge at Troinillo, Honduras, in 1922 and a delegate to the Congress of Journalists in Merida, Yucatan, in 1928. Subsequently he became Secretary of the Guatemalan Legations in France and Spain; Minister Plenipotentiary on Special Mission to Nicaragua in 1929; Minister without portfolio in 1944. In 1945 he served as Guatemalan delegate to the Conference on Problems of War and Peace in Mexico City and to the San Francisco Conference.

Haiti



HON. JOSEPH CHARLES

Haitian Ambassador to the United States and Chairman of his country's Delegation to UN General Assembly.

Joseph D. Charles, Ambassador of Haiti to the United States, was born at Limbe, Haiti, in 1907. He studied at *Notre-Dame du Perpétuel Secours* of Haitian Cape and graduated in law from the Law School of Haitian Cape in 1928. Subsequently he became a teacher at the National School of Haitian Cape and a professor of French at the Notre-Dame College; Assistant Secretary to the Haitian Cape Borough Hall; Secretary of the Court of Justice and of the Haitian Cape Prefecture; an alternate to the government commissary; Judge at the Civilian Court of Justice; Secretary of State for Public Education; People's Deputy and Chairman of the External Affairs Committee; and President of the Order of Advocates. He was editor of the magazine *Stella* and the literary and political paper *La Citadelle*. He also published *Graines aux Vents*, a review of Haitian problems.

Honduras



Dr. TIBURCIO CARIAS, Jr.

Chairman of the Delegation from Honduras to the First Session of the UN General Assembly.

Dr. Tiburcio Carias, Jr., who was recently nominated Honduran Minister to Great Britain, has been Honduran Consul-General in Liverpool, England, since 1938. Born in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, in 1908, he graduated in law from the University of Mexico City in 1935 and then took post-graduate courses in economic and political sciences at Oxford and Liverpool Universities. At the same time he served as Inspector General of the Honduran Consulate in Liverpool. In 1938 he was the chief delegate of Honduras at the meetings in Evian and London of the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees. He represented his country at the UNRRA Conference held in London in 1945, and led the Honduran delegation to the meetings in London of the Preparatory Commission and General Assembly of the United Nations.

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The Chief Delegates To The United Nations' General Assembly

Iceland



Hon. THOR THORS

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the United States; Chairman of his country's Delegation to UN General Assembly.

Thor Thors, who has been Iceland's Minister to the United States since 1941, was born in Reykjavik in 1903. He received his law degree from the University of Reykjavik in 1926 and continued his studies in international law and economics at Cambridge University, England, and at the Sorbonne, Paris. He was a member of the Icelandic Parliament from 1933 until 1941. From 1940 until he received his present appointment he served as Consul General of Iceland in New York. During most of this time Mr. Thors was also the Managing Director of Kveldulfur Ltd., ship-owners and fishing firm (1928 to 1934) and Managing Director of the Union of Icelandic Fish Producers (1934 to 1940). He represented Iceland at the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture at Hot Springs, Virginia, in 1943; the International Aviation Conference in Chicago in 1944, and the International Labour Conference in Montreal in 1946.

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India



Mrs. VIJAYA LAKSHMI PANDIT

Only woman to head a delegation to the second part of the First Session of the UN General Assembly.

The first woman leader of a delegation to the General Assembly is Mrs. Vijaya-Lakshmi Pandit, the chief delegate of India. Born in 1900 of one of the most prominent families in the country—her father was a former President of the Indian National Congress and her brother, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is now Vice-President of the Executive Council and Member for External Affairs—Mrs. Pandit was educated by governesses and tutors. Mrs. Pandit has taken a leading part in her country's politics and has served three terms of imprisonment in connection with civil disobedience movements. In 1937 she was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of the United Provinces and became Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health, which position she held till her party resigned from office in 1939. She was re-elected in 1946 and again assumed the ministership of Local Self-Government and Public Health in the provincial government. Mrs. Pandit was President of the All-India Women's Conference from 1941 to 1943 and is the founder and President of the All-India Save the Children Committee.

Iran



Hon. NASROLLAH ENTEZAM

Acting Chairman of the delegation from Iran to the United Nations' General Assembly.

Nasrollah Entezam has represented Iran regularly at the various meetings of the United Nations since the San Francisco Conference in 1945. Born in Tehran in 1900 he graduated in law and political sciences at the University of Tehran and Paris and entered the diplomatic service in 1918. During the next 11 years he held the positions of Secretary at the Iranian Legations in Paris, Warsaw and London. From 1929 to 1938 he represented his country at the League of Nations, attending the World Economic Conference in London in 1933 and serving as Chargé d'Affaires in Berne from 1934 to 1938. On his return to Iran he was Director of the Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and subsequently held the posts of Minister of Public Health, Minister of Posts and Telegraph and Minister of Communications. In 1945 he became Minister of Foreign Affairs.

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The Chief Delegates To The United Nations' General Assembly

Iraq



HON. ABDULLAH BAKR

Consul General in New York and Acting Chairman of the Delegation from Iraq to the UN General Assembly. (Flushing Meadows, N. Y., 25 Oct., 1946.)

Abdullah Bakr, who is acting chairman of the Iraqi delegation in the absence of the chairman, H. E. Ali Jawdat, Iraqi Minister in Washington, recently came to the United States as the first Consul General of Iraq in New York. Born in Mosul in 1907, he graduated in political science from the American University of Beirut in 1929 and joined the civil service of his country the same year. In 1931 he became private secretary to the Prime Minister and the following year joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs where he served until 1940. During this period he attended a number of meetings of the League of Nations, and the Palestine Conference in London in 1939, as Secretary to the Iraqi delegation. At the beginning of 1941 he was appointed Iraqi Consul to Kermanshah, Iran, returning to Iraq a year later as Director-General of the Agricultural and Industrial Bank. In 1943 Mr. Bakr was appointed Consul General to Bombay and remained in this position until he left to take up his present duties.

Lebanon



HON. CAMILLE CHAMOUN

Minister to the United Kingdom and Chairman of his country's Delegation to the UN General Assembly.

Camille Chamoun, the Lebanese Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of St. James, London, since August 1944, was born in Lebanon in 1900. After graduating in law from the University of Beirut in 1923, he practiced as a lawyer until he was elected to Parliament in 1934. Re-elected in 1937, he was appointed in 1938 as Minister of Finance and later as Minister of Finance and Public Works. In 1943 he was appointed Minister of the Interior and retained this post until he left to take up his present duties. Mr. Chamoun led the delegation of his country to the Civil Aviation Conference in Chicago in 1944; the UNESCO Conference and the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations in London in 1945; and the Palestine Conference in 1946. He was a delegate to the General Assembly of the United Nations in London.

Liberia



HON. C. ABAYOMI CASSEL

Attorney General of Liberia and Chairman of the Liberian Delegation to the UN General Assembly.

C. Abayomi Cassel, Attorney General of Liberia since January 1944, was born in the city of Monrovia in 1906. He received his Baccalaureate in the liberal arts in 1926 and was called to the Bar in 1927. He entered the public service of his country in 1928 as Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, Montserrado County. Two years later, in 1930, he resigned from this position and for the next nine years practiced law privately, eventually rising to the rank of Counselor-at-Law and member of the Supreme Court Bar. In 1939 Mr. Cassel re-entered public service as a Revenue solicitor in the Department of Justice and at the same time acted as County Attorney for Montserrado County. He was appointed Attorney General of Liberia on January 11, 1944, after the induction of William V. S. Tubman as President of the Republic.

COMING

The 1948-1949 Edition of Cornejo's DIRECTORY OF THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC will come off the press about July 1948.

The Chief Delegates To The United Nations' General Assembly

Luxembourg



HON. JOSEPH BECH

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Chairman of his country's Delegation to the First Session of the UN General Assembly.

Joseph Bech, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Luxembourg, was born in Diekirch, Luxembourg, in 1887. After studying in Paris, he graduated in Law in 1912 and was called to the Bar. He then began a political career and has been in the government of his country without interruption for the past 25 years. Since 1914 he has been a member of Parliament and from 1921 to 1925 he was Minister of Justice and Home Affairs. From 1926 to 1937 he was Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1937 he relinquished the Premiership, but retained the portfolio of Foreign Affairs and has continued to hold this position ever since, being confirmed in this office by an overwhelming vote of confidence on returning with his government colleagues after the Liberation of the Grand Duchy. From 1926 to 1940, Mr. Bech represented his country at the Assemblies of the League of Nations. He also led the delegations of Luxembourg to the San Francisco Conference in 1945 and the General Assembly of the United Nations in London in 1946.

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Mexico



DR. FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA

Minister of Foreign Affairs for Mexico and Chairman of his country's Delegation to the United Nations' General Assembly, photographed before recording a speech for broadcast to Latin America. (Lake Success, New York, 23 October 1946).

DR. LUIS PADILLA NERVO

Deputy Chairman of the Mexican Delegation in the absence of Dr. Castillo Najera, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo, deputy chairman of the Mexican delegation in the absence of Dr. Castillo Najera, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been a representative of his country at the various meetings of the United Nations since the San Francisco Conference in 1945. He was born in Zamora, Michoacan, Mexico, in 1898 and after graduating in law entered the diplomatic service in 1920. He subsequently served as Secretary of Embassy or Chargé d'Affaires in Buenos Aires, Washington, London and Madrid and, from 1933, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama, Uruguay, Paraguay, Holland, Denmark and Cuba. In the Mexican Government he has held the offices of Under-Secretary of Education and Fine Arts and of Assistant Secretary of Labor and Social Provision. Dr. Padilla Nervo represented his



Netherlands



DR. BARON C. G. W. H. Van BOETZELAER Van OOSTERHOUT

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Chairman of his country's Delegation to UN General Assembly.

Carel Godfried Willem Hendrik, Baron van Boetzelaer van Oosterhout, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Netherlands, has been in the diplomatic service of his country for the past 23 years. He was born at Amersfoort in 1892 and obtained his degree of Doctor of Laws at the Municipal University of Amsterdam. Entering the diplomatic service in 1923 he subsequently served as Attaché to the Netherlands Legation in Copenhagen and as Secretary to the Netherlands Legations in Washington, Mexico City and Brussels where he was promoted Counselor in 1935. The same year he was transferred as Counselor to the Legation in Berlin where he remained until April 1940. Though appointed Minister to Turkey, the events of World War II prevented him taking up this post and he joined the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands Government, temporarily located in London. In August 1940 he was appointed Netherlands Minister to Washington. Returning to The Hague in April 1946 he became Head of the Section of Political Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was appointed Foreign Minister in July of this year.

country at the ILO Conference, and the Assemblies of the League of Nations in Geneva in 1938 and 1946; the Food and Agricultural Conference at Hot Springs, Virginia, in 1943, and the Preparatory Commission and UNESCO Conference in London.

The Chief Delegates To The United Nations' General Assembly

New Zealand



SIR CARL AUGUST BERENDSEN

Chairman of the Delegation from New Zealand and of Committee 3 (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) of the UN General Assembly.

Sir Carl August Berendsen, Chairman of the Third Committee (Social and Humanitarian), has been New Zealand Minister to the United States since 1944. He was born in Sydney, Australia, in 1890 and went to New Zealand as a child. He studied at the Victoria University College, obtaining his Master of Laws degree at the University of New Zealand. He entered on a career in public service, interrupted during World War I for active service, and, in 1928, was appointed Secretary of External Affairs. In 1932 he was appointed Permanent Head of the Prime Minister's Department, a position he retained until 1943 when he was named first High Commissioner to represent New Zealand in Australia. He relinquished this post to take up his present duties. Since 1926, Sir Carl has represented his country at numerous imperial and international conferences, including Assemblies of the League of Nations, the Permanent Mandates Commission and the San Francisco Conference. He is a member of the Council of UNRRA, and of the Far Eastern Commission.

* * *

MRS. AGNES F. R. McINTOSH

One of N. Z. delegates to the UN General Assembly.

Mrs. Agnes Fitzgerald Rutherford McIntosh, one of New Zealand's delegates to the General Assembly, was born in London, England, and educated at Edinburgh University. She then proceeded to New

Zealand and was for some years on the staff of the Teachers' Training College in Christchurch. Her husband was a farmer, and she became actively interested in the Women's Division of the Farmers' Union, later becoming a member of the Farmers' Union itself. For many years Mrs. McIntosh

was President of the New Zealand National Council of Women and in recent years she has often acted as liaison between women's organizations and the Government. Her advocacy has been of considerable effect in the adoption of many schemes to assist women generally. At the present session of the General Assembly she is serving on the Second Committee (Economic and Financial), the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) and the Fourth Committee (Trusteeship).

* * *

Nicaragua



HON. MARIANO ARGUELLO-VARGAS

President of the Senate, and Chairman of his country's Delegation to the UN General Assembly.

Dr. Mariano Arguello Vargas, President of the Senate of Nicaragua, was born in Granada in 1890 and received his education and degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Granada. From 1917 to 1943 he was a Professor of Civil Law and Commercial Law in the Universities of Granada and Managua. He also served between 1928 and 1930 as an attorney for the National Railroad, the National Bank and as an Attorney for the Government of Nicaragua before the Claims Commission.

His public life has included membership in the Commission of Codification of Nicaragua and in the Commission which drafted the present Constitution. He was elected a Senator of the Republic in 1939 and from 1940 until 1946 served as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Dr. Arguello was chairman of the delegations of Nicaragua to the second and third meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics in Havana (1940) and in Rio de Janeiro (1942); the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace in Mexico City and the San Francisco Conference in 1945.

* * *

Norway



HON. HALVARD M. LANGE

Minister of Foreign Affairs for Norway and Chairman of his country's Delegation to the UN General Assembly.

Halvard M. Lange, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Norway, was born in Oslo in 1902. He obtained his Master of Arts degree at the University of Oslo in 1929 and then continued his studies in Geneva and London. A lecturer in economic history for a number of years, Mr. Lange has also published a number of books on Norwegian and international Trade Union and Labor History. He has served as Secretary of the Workers' Educational Association and as Warden of the Central Labor College in Oslo. During World War II he took an active part in the Norwegian home front and spent three-and-a-half years in a gestapo prison and a German concentration camp. He was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs for Norway in February of this year on the registration of Trygve Lie to take up his duties as Secretary-General of the United Nations. Mr. Lange was the chief delegate of Norway to the Conference in Paris from July to October of this year.

The Chief Delegates To The United Nations' General Assembly

Panama



DR. RICARDO J. ALFARO

Former President of the Republic of Panama and Chairman of his country's Delegation to the UN General Assembly.

Ricardo Joaquin Alfaro, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Panama since 1945 was born in the city of Panama in 1882. He received his Doctorate of Law from the National Faculty of Law, Panama, and held the positions of professor of history at the National Institute and of civil law at the National School of Law from 1910 to 1922. He was founder member of the American Institute of International Law and has been its Secretary-General since 1938. In 1905 Dr. Alfaro was appointed Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs and his subsequent appointments include: Premier of the cabinet of Panama (1918-1922); Panamanian Minister to the United States (1922-1930 and 1933-1936); Vice-President of the Republic of Panama (1928-1930). He was President of the Republic between January 1931 and October 1932. Since 1929 Dr. Alfaro has been a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague. He was chairman of the Panamanian delegations to the 6th Pan-American Conference in Havana (1928); Chief of the UNRRA mission to the Caribbean and Central American Republics and a member of his country's delegation to the San Francisco Conference in 1945.

Paraguay



DR. CESAR A. ACOSTA

Charge d'Affaires of Embassy in Washington and Chairman of his country's Delegation to the UN General Assembly.

César R. Acosta, Diplomatic Counselor to the Paraguayan Embassy in Washington, D. C., and chairman of the delegation of Paraguay to the second part of the first session of the General Assembly, was born in Humaita, Paraguay, in 1910. He studied in the city of Asuncion and obtained his degree of Doctor of Laws and Social Sciences at the University of Asuncion in 1940. He has held the posts of Judge of the Lower Court (Civil Court) and Judge in the Fiscal Court of Paraguay. He has also served as President of the National Department of Labor. He was the delegate of his country to the 26th session of the International Labour Conference; to the Commission of Jurists to Washington and to the San Francisco Conference in 1945.

WE WILL PAY A GOOD PRICE FOR ANY ARTICLE OF INTEREST ON ANY SUBJECT CONCERNING THE PHILIPPINES.

Peru



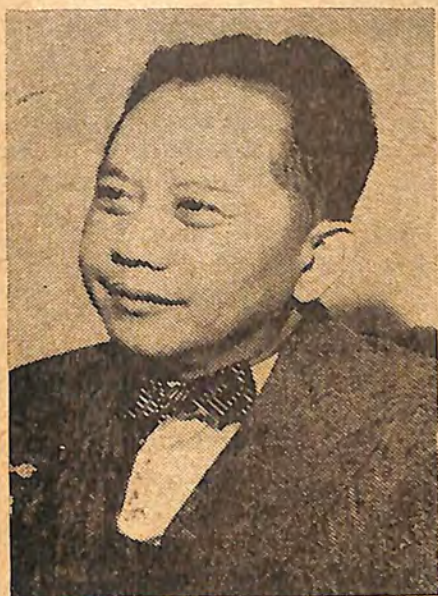
DR. ALBERTO ULLOA

Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and former Minister for Foreign Affairs for Peru, Chairman of his country's Delegation to the UN General Assembly.

Alberto Ulloa, Senator and Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Peruvian Senate, was born in Lima in 1892. He received his law degree from the University of San Marcos in 1916 and his doctorate of political and administrative science in 1919. He continued his studies in European Universities and then returned to his alma mater as professor of international public law. For many years he served in an advisory capacity to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in 1936 was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1939 he became Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Holland. He was chairman of the Peruvian delegation to the League of Nations in 1937 and a member of the League of Nations' Council. He also led his country's delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations in London in 1946. Mr. Ulloa is in addition a distinguished journalist and the author of many works, including *International Public Law, The Monroe Doctrine and Peru's International Position*.

The Chief Delegates To The United Nations' General Assembly

Philippines



BRIG.-GEN. CARLOS P. ROMULO

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Delegate to the UN, Representative on the Far Eastern Commission and Chairman of the Delegation from the Philippines to the UN General Assembly.

Carlos P. Romulo, permanent delegate of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, since July of last year, was born in Manila on January 14, 1899; graduated from the University of the Philippines as A.B., in 1918; received his M.A. degree from Columbia University, New York, in 1921. In 1935 he was conferred the degree of LL.D., *honoris causa*, by the Notre Dame University. Throughout his career he has been closely connected with the press and radio of his country as managing editor of the T-V-T publications, and later as managing editor of the D-M-H-M publications; was professor of English in the University of the Philippines; and in 1941 won the Pulitzer Prize in journalism. He is also the author of several books on the Philippines and America. He was a member of the Philippine Independence Missions to the United States in 1921, 1924, 1928, 1929, 1923 and 1937. In 1941 he joined the United States Army, served as a public relations officer on General MacArthur's staff and, in 1943, was Secretary of the War Cabinet of President Quezon's Government-in-exile. He became a Colonel in 1942 and was promoted to Brigadier

General in 1944. From 1945 until he took up his present duties he served as Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States. He led the Philippine delegation to the San Francisco Conference in 1945.

* * *

Poland



HON. WINCENTY RZYMOWSKI

Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs and Chairman of his country's Delegation to the UN General Assembly.

Wincenty Rzymowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Poland since May 1945, was born in Warsaw in 1883. He studied economics at the Universities of Geneva and Lausanne, Switzerland, and took his master's degree in law at the University of Odessa, Russia. During World War I he participated actively in the Polish movement for independence. He then took up a career as a journalist and from 1923 to 1927 was foreign correspondent in Italy. As a result of his vigorous anti-fascist articles he was imprisoned and later deported. On his return to Poland he combined politics with journalism. During World War II he spent eight months in a German prison and in 1944, at the age of 61, volunteered for the Polish Army. On the formation of the Polish Committee of National Liberation he was appointed head of the Department of Arts and Culture and remained in this position under the Polish Provisional Government until he was assigned his present duties.

* * *

DR. OSCAR LANGE

Ambassador of Poland to the United States and Permanent Representative to the UN.

Oscar Lange, Ambassador of Poland to the United States since 1945, and the permanent representative of Poland to the United Nations was elected as Chairman of the Second Committee (Economic and Financial) owing to the absence through illness of Wacław Kondorski who was elected at the first part of the first session of the General Assembly in London. Dr. Lange, who was born in Tomaszów in 1904 has made his career chiefly in the field of economics. He received his LL.D. in 1928 and began as a lecturer of statistics and economics at the University of Cracow (1931 to 1936), and subsequently lectured in economics at the University of Michigan, the Polish Free University Warsaw and the Universities of California and Stanford, U.S.A. From 1939 to 1945 he was a professor of economics at the University of Chicago and, at the same time (1942 to 1943) served as a visiting professor at Columbia University.

* * *

Russia (U.S.S.R.)



HON. VIACHESLAV M. MOLOTOV

Foreign Minister for the U. S. S. R. and his country's Representative to the second part of the first session of the United Nations' General Assembly. (Flushing Meadows, New York, 29 October 1946).

Chairman of the delegation of the U.S.S.R. to the present session of the General Assembly, Viacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov, Premier and Foreign Commissar of the Union of Soviet Socialist

(Continued on next page)

The Chief Delegates To The United Nations' General Assembly

RUSSIA—Continued

Republics, has been a leading Russian spokesman on foreign affairs since 1939. Born in 1890 as Viacheslav Mikhailovich Skriabin, he changed his name to Molotov (the hammer) in 1906 on taking the oath of loyalty to the Communist Party. He rose to the post of Premier in 1921 and became Foreign Commissar in 1939 on the resignation of Maxim Litvinov. Other government posts held by Mr. Molotov include those of President of the Council, Secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and, since 1921, Secretary for the whole U.S.S.R. He attended the Yalta Conference in January, 1945, led the U.S.S.R. delegation to the San Francisco Conference, and has figured prominently in the discussions of the Council of Foreign Ministers and the Paris Peace Conference.

* * *

Saudi Arabia



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
AMIR FAISAL AL SAUD

Chairman of the Delegation from Saudi Arabia to the UN General Assembly.

His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Abd El-Aziz al Saud, chairman of the Saudi Arabian delegation to the present session of the General Assembly, also led his country's delegations to the General Assembly in London at the beginning of this year, and the San Francisco Conference in 1945. He was born in 1905 in Riad where he was also educated. He headed political missions to Europe in 1919, 1926 and 1932 and was chairman of the Saudi Arabian delegation to the Palestine Conferences in London in 1939 and 1946. In 1926 he was appointed Viceroy of Hedjaz and in 1934 became Minister of Foreign Affairs, a post he still holds along with his other responsibilities.

Siam



His Royal Highness
Prince WAN WAIKHAYAKON

Representative of Siam who signed the "instrument of adherence" which made his country the 55th member of the United Nations on 16 December, 1946.

* * *

Sweden



HON. OESTEN UNDEN

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Chairman of his country's Delegation to the UN General Assembly.

Oesten Unden, Sweden's Minister of Foreign Affairs, was born in 1886. He studied law at the University of Lund and won his doctor's degree with a thesis on collective labor agreements. In 1917 he was appointed professor of civil law at the

University of Upsala, and the same year became a member of the government as a legal expert. Three years later he was for a short period Minister of Justice and from 1924 to 1926 he served as Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1929 Mr. Unden was elected President of the Upsala University and from 1932 to 1936 he served again as a legal expert in the government. In 1937 he was appointed Chancellor of the Universities, the highest administrative post of the world of learning in Sweden. Since 1921 he has been a representative of his country at most of the meetings of the League of Nations and has several times served on international committees of mediation and arbitration. In 1945 he again became Minister of Foreign Affairs.

* * *

Syria



HON. FARIS EL KHOURI

Chairman of the Delegation from Syria and of Committee 5 (Administrative and Budgetary Questions) of the UN General Assembly.

Faris el-Khouri, President of the Parliament of Syria, and Chairman of the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) of the General Assembly, was born in Kfeir in 1879. He graduated from the University of Beirut in 1897, remained there to teach for the next two years and then practiced law in Damascus. He was appointed a professor of law at the Syrian University of Damascus in 1919. Mr. el-Khouri entered the diplomatic service in 1914 and subsequently served for four years as deputy of Damascus to the Ottoman Parliament in Constantinople;

(Continued on next page)

The Chief Delegates To The United Nations' General Assembly

SYRIA—Continued

Counselor of State in 1918; Minister of Finance in 1920; Deputy of Damascus to the Syrian Federal Council in 1922; Minister of Public Instruction in 1926; Deputy of Damascus and President of Parliament from 1936 to 1939 and from 1943 to 1944, and was re-appointed to this position again in 1945. From 1944 to 1945 he was Prime Minister of Syria. He was chairman of the Syrian delegations to the Arab League Congress in Cairo and the San Francisco Conference in 1945, and to the General Assembly in London in 1946.

* * *

Turkey



HON. HUSEYIN R. BAYDUR

Ambassador to the United States and Chairman of his country's Delegation to the UN General Assembly.

Huseyin Ragip Baydur, Chairman of the Turkish delegation to the General Assembly and Ambassador of Turkey to the United States since March 1945 was born in 1891 at Rhodes. He graduated from the Faculty of Law of the University of Istanbul in 1911 and from then until 1916 was a professor at the Superior Normal School in Istanbul. From 1916 to 1919 he served as Inspector of Turkish students in Europe and on his return to Istanbul became editor of the newspaper *Ifham*. During the next year he served as Director General of Press and Information and was at the same time editor of the newspaper *Ulus*, a government organ. In

1921 he was appointed Counselor, and then Chargé d'Affaires to the first political mission of the National Government in Paris. He subsequently served as Turkish Ambassador to Bucharest (1924 to 1929); Ambassador to Moscow (1929 to 1935 and 1943 to 1945); and Ambassador to Rome (1935 to 1943). He has been a delegate of his country to a number of international conferences including the San Francisco Conference in 1945.

* * *

Ukrainian S.S.R.



DR. DMITRY Z. MANUILSKY

Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Chairman of his country's Delegation to the UN General Assembly.

Dmitry Zakharovich Manuilsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Ukrainian S.S.R. since 1944, and Chairman of the First Committee (Political and Security) of the General Assembly, was born in 1883 and educated at the University of St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) and at the Sorbonne, Paris, specializing in history. Exiled for having participated in the Kronstadt uprising in 1906 he lived abroad from 1907 to 1917. From 1920 to 1921 he served as a member of the Revolutionary Committee of the Ukraine and in 1924 was elected a member of the Pre-

sidium of the Comintern. In 1944 he became Minister of Foreign Affairs and Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian S.S.R. He was Chairman of the Ukrainian Delegation to the San Francisco Conference in 1945 where he was Chairman of Committee 1 (Preamble, Purposes and Principles) of Commission 1, to the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations, of which he was elected Vice-President, and to the General Assembly in London. He is a member of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. and a Professor of Historical Sciences.

* * *

Union of South Africa



HON. JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS

Prime Minister and Field Marshal; Chairman of the Delegation of the Union of South Africa to the United Nations' General Assembly.

One of the world's "elder statesmen," Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts (born 1870), leader of the delegation of the Union of South Africa, played a prominent part in shaping the Covenant of the League of Nations as well as the Charter of the United Nations. The first draft of the Preamble of the Charter was of his authorship. Field Marshal Smuts fought the British forces during the Boer War but subsequently worked untiringly for the unification of the English and Dutch-speaking peoples of South Africa. He became Minister of Defense in the first Union Parliament of 1910. During World War I he was a member of the

(Continued on next page)

The Chief Delegates To The United Nations' General Assembly

UNION OF S. AFRICA—Continued

British War Cabinet. He became Prime Minister of the Union in 1919 and leader of the South African Party. From 1924 to 1933 he led the opposition party, and then became Deputy Prime Minister in General Hertzog's coalition government until the outbreak of World War II, when he was re-elected Prime Minister of the Union. He was also Minister of Defense and Commander-in-Chief of the South African Forces, and a member of the British War Cabinet. In 1943 he was awarded the Woodrow Wilson medal for outstanding service to democracy.

United Kingdom (GREAT BRITAIN)



THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
ERNEST BEVIN

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the Delegation from the United Kingdom to the UN General Assembly.

Ernest Bevin, Britain's Foreign Minister, who is leading the delegation of the United Kingdom, started his career in 1891 at the age of 10 as a farm hand. He worked as a page boy, shop clerk, street-car conductor and a truck driver in the docks before he joined the Dockers' Union and, in 1911, became a branch secretary. From then on Mr. Bevin rose rapidly as a labour leader and organizer and in 1918 he amalgamated 45 unions into a single Transport and General Workers' Union which now has a membership of nearly one million. As general secretary of this Union Mr. Bevin held a key position in the British Labour Movement. Assuming the office of Minister of Labour in Winston Churchill's coalition government in 1940 he played a vital part

in Britain's war effort. Mr. Bevin became Foreign Minister when the Labour Government assumed office in July 1945, attended the first meetings of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and has been leading the British delegation to the Paris Conference.

* * *

United States of America



SENATOR WARREN R. AUSTIN

U. S. Representative on the United Nations Security Council and Chairman of U. S. Delegation to the second part of the First Session of the General Assembly.

Senator Warren R. Austin, Chairman of the delegation of the U.S.A. to the present session of the General Assembly, was designated by President Truman in June 1946 as permanent representative of the United States to the United Nations and United States representative on the Security Council. This appointment, however, cannot be made formally under the Constitution of the United States until the expiration of Senator Austin's term in the Senate in January 1947. Born in Vermont in 1877, he studied law and was admitted to the Vermont Bar in 1902 and to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1914. He was elected United States Senator (Republican) from Vermont in a special election in 1931 and re-elected in 1934 and 1940. For years active in international affairs, Senator Austin served as adviser to the United States delegation to the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace held in Mexico City in 1945 and is credited with devising the plan which was unanimously adopted as the Act of Chapultepec.

* * *

Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
One of United States' delegates to the United Nations' General Assembly.

Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born on October 11, 1884. In 1905 she married Franklin Delano Roosevelt and actively assisted her husband throughout his career. During World War II she acted as his personal representative on tours to Great Britain, the Pacific area, including New Zealand, Australia, and the Caribbean area. She is a well-known journalist and radio broadcaster, and still continues her daily column which she began to write in 1936. Mrs. Roosevelt has always taken a great interest in women's rights, particularly in the League of Women Voters and the Women's Trade Union League. As a member of the United States delegation to the General Assembly in London she served on the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) and is now serving on the same Committee. She was elected Chairman of the nuclear Commission on Human Rights which met in New York in May of last year, and in this capacity served as an ex-officio member of the Sub-Commission on the Status of Women.

Uruguay



Hon. JUAN CARLOS BLANCO
Ambassador to the United States and chairman of his country's delegation to the UN General Assembly.

Juan Carlos Blanco, Uruguayan Ambassador to the United States since September (Continued on next page)

The Chief Delegates To The United Nations' General Assembly

URUGUAY—Continued

ber 1941, has had a long and distinguished career in the government of his country both at home and abroad. He was born in 1879 and obtained his law degree at the Faculty of Law of the University of Montevideo. From 1907 to 1912 he served as a Deputy and was then appointed Minister of Public Works. In 1915 he became Uruguayan Minister to France and was the representative of his country at the Versailles Peace Conference in 1919 and a delegate to the League of Nations in 1920. From 1924 to 1925 he served as Minister of Foreign Affairs and was reappointed to this position in 1931. In the intervening years, he held the posts of Acting Minister of the Interior (1925) and Uruguayan Ambassador to the Argentine (1927 to 1931). At the time of his appointment as Ambassador to the United States he was serving as Ambassador to Brazil.

* * *

DR. ROBERTO E. MacEACHEN

Chairman of the Fourth Committee (Trusteeship) of the UN General Assembly.

Dr. Roberto Eduardo MacEachen, Uruguayan Ambassador to the Court of St. James, is Chairman of the Fourth Committee (Trusteeship) of the General Assembly. Born in Montevideo in 1899 he graduated in law and social sciences at the University of Montevideo in 1924. He subsequently held positions as Second Secretary to the Legation of Uruguay in Washington (1926-1928); First Secretary, Counselor and Chargé d'Affaires to the Uruguayan Legation in London (1928-1940); and Minister Plenipotentiary to Cuba (1940-1943). In 1943 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain receiving his present appointment a year later. Dr. MacEachen was permanent Secretary-General to the Uruguayan delegations to the League of Nations and a member of the delegations of Uruguay to the World Monetary and Economic Conference in London in 1933; the Conference of Central Banks in Washington in 1942; the Food and Agricultural Conference in Hot Springs in 1943; the San Francisco Conference in 1945; the Preparatory Commission where he served as Chairman of Committee Eight (Headquarters) and the General Assembly in London.

* * *

Venezuela



Dr. CARLOS ED. STOLK

Chairman of the delegation and one of the seven vice-presidents of the United Nations General Assembly.

Chief of the Venezuelan delegation to the present session of the General Assembly, Dr. Carlos Eduardo Stolk is the youngest of the seven vice-presidents. Born in 1912, he obtained his doctorate of Political and Social Science at the Central University of Venezuela and was from 1936 to 1939 Informing Magistrate of the Federal District High Court. Subsequently he was a professor ad interim of criminal procedure at the University of Venezuela; honorary delegate of Venezuela in the Permanent Commission of Rio de Janeiro for the Codification of Public International Law; President of the Federal District Law Association to the Third Inter-American Conference of Lawyers; Venezuelan delegate to the Inter-American Neutrality Committee; Counselor of the Venezuelan delegation to the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace and a delegate to the meeting of the General Assembly in London. He has been Venezuelan representative on the Inter-American Legal Committee since 1942.

Yugoslavia



Hon. STANOJE SIMICH

Ministr of Foreign Affairs for Yugoslavia and Chairman of his country's delegation to the UN General Assembly.

Stanoje Simich, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia since March of this year, was born in Belgrade in 1893. He graduated from the Law Faculty of the University of Belgrade and has been in the diplomatic service of Yugoslavia since 1919. He has served as Secretary in Yugoslav legations in Budapest, Brussels and Tirana; as Consul in Korea, Albania and Zadar; and as Counselor of the Yugoslav Legation in Paris. From 1942 to March 1944 he was Ambassador of the Yugoslav Exile Government to Moscow, but resigned to join Marshal Tito who reappointed him to this post. In April 1945 he was appointed Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States and remained in this position until he was given his present portfolio. Mr. Simich was a delegate of his country to the San Francisco Conference in 1945 and vice-chairman of the Yugoslav delegation to the Paris Conference from July to October 1946. He is Vice-President of the Presidium of the Republic of Serbia and President of the National Popular Front of Serbia.

ATTENTION:

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Main Issues Facing UN General Assembly

UNITED NATIONS HALL, Flushing, N. Y., Sept. 15(UP).—Here are the main issues confronting the 1947 session of the United Nations general assembly:

1) *Palestine*—The 55 nations must decide whether to partition the Holy Land into Arab and Jewish states and terminate the British mandate as recommended by the majority of the special UN Palestine commission.

2) *The Balkans*—The United States is trying to nullify Russia's veto in the Security Council and wants the assembly to take action to halt the alleged Balkan threat against Greece.

3) *Korea*—The Soviet-American deadlock over Korea's future has not yet been presented to the UN, but there are strong indications that the United States would ask the assembly for a recommendation—possibly for an internationally supervised election which would establish a sovereign government in Korea.

4) *The Veto-Power*—The veto fight will be all talk as it was last year, but the western powers, knowing that no Charter amendment will be possible, planned to let Russia stand alone in defense of the Big Five voting privilege in the Security Council. Argentina and Australia will lead the small nations' fight to eliminate or weaken the veto, but the strongest result possible is some form of resolution seeking to turn world opinion against Russia's 18 vetoes.

5) *Security Problems*—Deadlocks between Russia and the western countries on world atomic energy control and a UN international police force are likely to provoke fireworks.

6) *Spain*—The problem of UN relations with General Franco's dictatorship was returned to this year's docket in the form of a report on the outcome of last year's recommendation for the withdrawal of ambassadors and ministers from Madrid.

Five Peace Pacts Come Into Force

From Sylvain Mangeot
Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent

LONDON, Sept. 15 (Reuter).—The prolonged period of stagnation in Europe ends today (Monday) by the coming into force of the peace treaties with Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland.

With the deposit of instruments of ratification today by the Great Powers concerned, in Paris for the Italian peace treaty and in Moscow for the other four countries, a number of time limits will be set in motion within which the fighting forces of the former enemy countries must be scaled down, reparations must be paid, the future of the Italian empire must be settled, Allied troops must be withdrawn and nationality in ceded territories must be decided.

Most important of all, the Italian peace treaty brings to birth the free zone of Trieste, between Italy and Yugoslavia, whose future stability may make the difference between peace and war in Europe.

Because the Security Council failed to name a man, the Trieste free territory starts life without a governor and, under Article Seven of the Italian peace treaty, the provisional regime which operates at the Security Council's discretion until a popular assembly has been brought into being, will be administered by Allied military government. Troops at the disposal of AMG will not exceed 5,000 British and 5,000 United States soldiers who will immediately be joined by 5,000 troops from Yugoslavia. Italian sovereignty over Trieste ceases immediately.

Time limits on nine points begin to operate from today.

P.I. Delegation At United Nations Meet

Malacañan announced yesterday, as the UN general assembly opens today, Sept. 16, in New York, that the Philippine representation to this epoch-making conference has been complete, with Dr. Carlos P. Romulo as head of the Philippine delegation.

The other four members are Secretary Miguel Cuaderno, Secretary Emilio Abello, Senator Vicente Sotto, and Senator Tomás Cabili. The last named delegate represents the minority groups in the Philippines.

The Philippine Republic is entitled to five delegates to the UNO general assembly. All these men are already in New York for the inaugural ceremonies today. They will be assigned to the various councils and committees. Assisting them as technical consultant is Teodoro Evangelista, political affairs counsellor of the department of foreign affairs who went with Secretaries Cuaderno and Abello. The Philippine delegation will also avail of other Filipino technical men in the office of Dr. Romulo and in the Philippine embassy in Washington.

After the UNO general assembly, Cuaderno and Ambassador Joaquin M. Elizalde, will negotiate with the US government for additional loans to the Philippines. Cuaderno is coming back to the Philippines in time to prepare the ground for the two-week conference of the ECAFE (Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East) which will be held in Baguio, starting on or about November 24, 1947.

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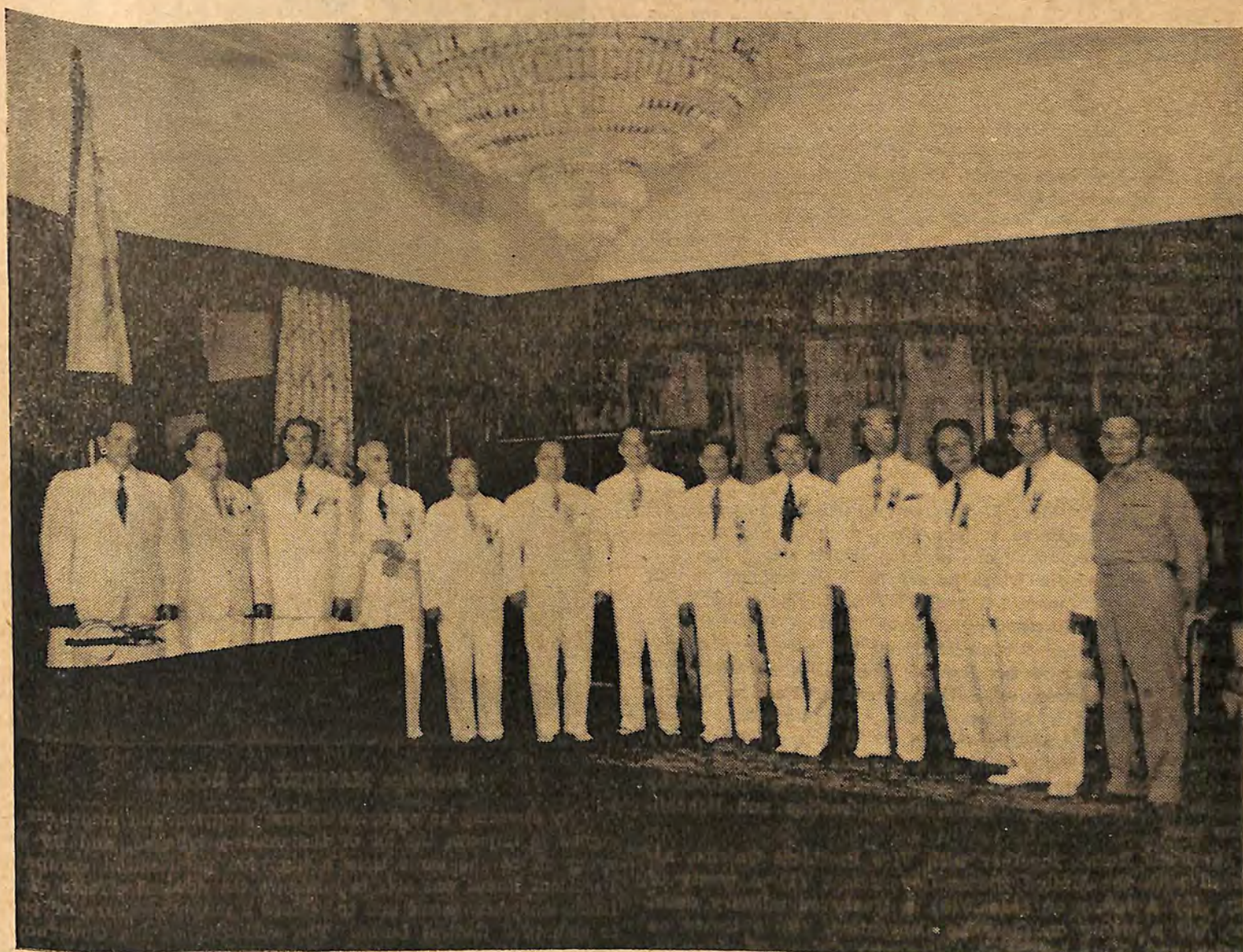
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THE ROXAS CABINET



PRES. ROXAS AND HIS CABINET.—Left to right: Chief of the Executive Office Emilio Abello, Secretaries Antonio Villarama, Manuel V. Gallego, Mariano Garchitorena, Speaker Eugenio Perez, Vice President and concurrently Secretary of Foreign Affairs Elpidio Quirino, President Manuel Roxas, Senate President Jose Avelino, Secretaries José C. Zulueta, Roman Ozaeta, Ricardo Nepomuceno, Pedro Magsalin, and Ruperto Kangleon.

THE PRESIDENT

THE biggest dream of Manuel Roxas as President of the Philippine Republic is to make this nation a land of opportunity. This is no idle talk. Right along, as he tightens each loose string from a tangled skein of a war-destroyed country, his constant thought is for every Filipino citizen to have before him the opportunity to succeed.

He works from early morning to late at night trying to solve the intricate and multifarious problems of a prostrate country demoralized by war. He has set his goal. He wants to establish an honest, prosperous government that can inspire awe and majesty not by force, but through the processes of democracy. He has an uphill fight because the country is demoralized—selfishness had become the primordial idea of a starved and tormented people, greed for grab, the rule rather than the exception, after four years of Japanese occupation, and those who have a little honesty left, are now impatient and ready to cast blame and censure upon the rest of the population.

Amid this tangled morass is one man who holds faith

with himself and his God and thinks calmly, labors industriously and struggles toward his goal patiently. Many a time impatience tests the mettle of Manuel Roxas, many a time he becomes discouraged. But every time impatience and discouragement get hold of him, he shakes them off as a duck shakes off the raindrops on its back and emerges more determined, more understanding.

The enemies of Manuel Roxas have never been kind to him. The press in this Republic which is the freest in any country, never spares him when he slips. But he has never been unkind to the persons who write against him. He receives them with equal cordiality and warmth which task the patience of his closest friends and admirers.

Manuel Roxas climaxed 29 years of outstanding and controversial public service on becoming President of the Philippines on May 28, 1946.

Viewed from the point of recognition of achievement, Roxas' election to the presidency was the greatest grant in the gift of the people whom he had devoted his life to serve. By being elected on April 23, 1946, he became the last President of the Commonwealth and on July 4, the first President of the Republic. The role he has played and will continue to play during his present administration will be beyond question, of incalculable significance in the history of the Philippines. To become the first President of the Philippine Republic under any circumstances would endow him with historic potentialities. To become President in the wake of the most devastating war on record meant that he would have in his hands the heaviest responsibility ever held by any single man in the annals of the Filipino people.

In one year of office, President Roxas has provided a leadership which has restored the national vitality and safely bridged the critical transition period from Commonwealth status to Republic. He laid down the lines along which the Philippine nation will travel during the coming years.

Whatever the specific judgment of history may be, President Roxas' program during the past year will loom large in our annals.

In one year, President Roxas reorganized the governmental machinery and formulated a legislative program for an "all-out" attack on the economic and social problems left by the war. Among the measures for which he secured congressional as well as national approval were (1) a GI Bill of Rights for Filipino veterans; (2) establishment of a Rehabilitation Finance Corporation; (3) provision for streamlining the governmental machinery; (4) revision of tax laws to increase government revenues; (5) establishment of a Department of Foreign Affairs and organization of a foreign service; (6) agrarian reform measures, including provision for a 70-30 crop division; (7) provision for the establishment of a Surplus Property Commission; (8) purchase of Church estates; and (9) the approval by plebiscite of the Trade Relations, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation acts.

President Roxas, together with Vice President Quirino, negotiated with the United States Government (1) a treaty of amity, (2) a treaty on bases, (3) a treaty on military assistance, (4) a treaty on Consular Convention, (5) a treaty on fisheries, and (6) a treaty of Amity with China. Working together they laid down a definitive foreign policy based upon close ties with the United States and cooperation with the United Nations.*

He secured congressional authorization for, and signed, an Executive Agreement providing for preferential trade relations with the United States for 28 years. He negotiated a vast surplus property transfer agreement which made available to the Philippine Government P1,274,000,000 worth of surplus property plus P50,000,000 in cash in return for the assumption by the Philippine Government of the obligation to redeem guerrilla currencies and other war-time obligations of the United States Army.

An outstanding advocate of intimate cooperation with America, President Roxas was able to secure authorization from the U. S. Congress for a P150,000,000 loan and the establishment of a joint financial commission to consider other budgetary loans to the Philippines. He arranged for the transfer to the Philippines of many millions of dollars worth of equipment for the Philippine Army and for the continued supply of essential needs for the armed forces. He reorganized the Military Police Command and placed it under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, pending its eventual conversion into a civilian police force.

* See pages 31-49



President MANUEL A. ROXAS

—By stressing an agrarian reform program and measures designed to improve the lot of the under-privileged, and by carrying on at the same time a vigorous pacification campaign, President Roxas was able to minimize the adverse effects of the Hukbalahap movement and to restore a major measure of peace to embattled Central Luzon. The authority of the Government was reestablished in that area and the supremacy of law, reaffirmed.

By a vigorous attack on the problem of illegally held arms and other measures, considerable progress was made in the decrease of lawlessness and banditry throughout the Philippines. A sweeping attack on graft and corruption was also carried out under President Roxas' direction; instances of malfeasance uncovered during the past year were vigorously prosecuted. When he found it necessary to wield the big stick, he did so and cleaned his government of corrupt officials.

The President placed every emphasis on the role of education and of the schools and gave every possible support to the increase of school facilities.

A nation-wide food production campaign, urged by the President through the Department of Agriculture, helped to avert threatened famine and to assure a minimum food supply in the face of world-wide famine conditions.

These are but a few of the almost numberless steps taken administratively and legislatively under President Roxas' leadership to bring order out of chaotic conditions prevailing in April and May 1946.

As a result of his leadership, the Philippines was recognized by all nations of the world as a vigorous and growing democratic republic. Above all, the President preached to the people a doctrine of courage and national dedication, at the

same time emphasizing his determination to uphold democratic forms of freedom, at whatever cost.

Manuel Roxas is a dynamic political genius whose keen mind and electric imagination have placed him as the leader of his people. In training and ability he has no peer; only the incomparable Quezon, his master and benefactor, ever beat him in a political fight.

As a lawyer, he showed on countless occasions his mastery of procedure and corporation law. He topped the bar examinations and held the record of having attained the highest mark.

As economist, he has no master, his penetrating mind foreseeing what most students and observers miss.

As orator he is without an equal in the Country. His sincerity, persuasiveness, and use of dramatic pauses which are natural with the man, capture the immediate interest of his audience.

As a writer, he can take his reader to a realm of fancy on the wings of ecstasy, or load his pen with vitriol and make his subject a ridiculous Quasimodo.

He is singular in that he shows an expert dexterity in almost anything he touches—a versatile performer who unknowingly fills in the leading role.

When the scintillant Manuel Luis Quezon picked out the Young Manuel Roxas as his teammate to fight Osmeña, little did the elder Manuel think that it was this young protege of his that would challenge his leadership later on.

Roxas proved to be everything Quezon expected, and more. When Quezon defeated his former mentor, Sergio Osmeña, Roxas filled in a very creditable manner, the post of Speaker of the House, formerly occupied by Osmeña, while Quezon ruled the legislature from the rostrum of the Senate. Osmeña was forced to capitulate and join the party which had wrested the leadership away from him.

When Roxas was snubbed by President Coolidge in Washington, he returned to the Philippines, organized the Bagong Katipunan and met with fair success in indoctrinating the Filipinos in the creed of nationalism.

Not believing that much could be done in Washington toward the winning of Philippine independence, but continuing his labors to keep alive the ardour of his people, Quezon sent Osmeña and Roxas to Washington on a mission. This was called by the papers the Osrox mission.

To Quezon's surprise the Osrox mission was able to persuade the American Congress to approve the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act granting independence to the Philippines. Quezon saw his mistake and feared that the Osrox team might outmatch him. Quezon immediately discredited the Osrox mission, got the house organized before Roxas could return to the Philippines and arrayed the Senate for a good fight to defeat the independence law.

The clever Quezon, one of the world's master politicians, started a campaign to defeat the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Law. He succeeded in Washington to change a sentence of the law and its name to Tydings-McDuffie law.

Meanwhile, in the Philippines, he discredited the Osrox mission. Despite Quezon's great strength, however, he could not defeat Roxas in the three provinces of the island of Panay, Roxas' own island. The young gallant showed Quezon that he was not master of all. The province of Antique that was pro-Roxas, continued to be anti-Quezon even to the last election when Quezon was presidential candidate.

When Quezon emerged supreme, Roxas, like Achilles, sulked in his tent. The Constitutional Convention was formed, and Roxas found himself leading the minority. There was a big chance to disrupt the convention and discredit its president, Quezon's man, Claro M. Recto. The success of any plan to disturb the work of the convention was almost assured when Vi-

cente Lopez who held a bloc of almost 100 delegates offered his men to Roxas.

At this point Roxas turned statesman. He told his followers that the drafting of the Constitution was not political and politics must not interfere with the workings of the convention. So, it came to pass, that Roxas gained prominence in the convention as the leading spirit and inspiration of that body. Those who wished to hate, admired him and even came to love him.

Quezon, at this time, was willing to forgive Roxas, but the rebellious disciple preferred to stay away from the Quezon bandwagon. When Quezon ran for the presidency, he took along Osmeña as his teammate. Roxas devoted his time to the practice of law and, in a short time, recouped his fortune.

Quezon, really, did not have a deep-seated antipathy toward Roxas. Quezon's love for Roxas was that of an older brother—it had the element of forgiveness and concern. He offered Roxas the secretaryship of finance and the latter accepted, provided, he would be left alone to decide for his department. This was too much for Quezon who loved power. Parleys followed until finally Quezon dropped Roxas at the last minute.

To Roxas it was nothing, but to Quezon this was a great disappointment. Here was an excellent mind of which he was in dire need, but this mind refused to yield to the master politician of the Philippines.

Quezon's persuasiveness however, came to the rescue, and finally Roxas was won back to the fold and the latter became secretary of finance and head of government corporations.

Claro M. Recto, a great admirer and intimate friend of Roxas, started the ball rolling to boost him for President. The Commonwealth Constitution did not provide for reelection and Roxas was Recto's man. The Constitution was amended, however, and by arrangement with Washington, Quezon if reelected, would serve two years more—he would serve no more than a total of eight years as President after which the Vice President would take over. Quezon chose Osmeña again as his running mate. Roxas bided his time.

Then the war came. Roxas who was a major in the reserve force was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the USAFFE. He was brigadier-general when he surrendered to the Japs at Malaybalay.

Now came the hardest role to perform. To become President in the puppet Jap republic, or to take a desperate chance with death by refusing. Roxas, the actor, succeeded. He played sick. The Japs although not totally convinced could not accuse him of feigning, much less kill him. All this time Roxas was the inspiration of the underground resistance and by ably playing his cards saved himself to serve the Philippine Republic.

When Roxas launched his candidacy against Osmeña, he had to fight an up-hill struggle. His enemies branded him collaborator. Then he was up against a machine turned by the government against him, reinforced by foodstuffs and clothing which a dishonest government gave to hungry and naked people in exchange of votes.

But Roxas had faith in himself. Never for a minute did he doubt that he would win. This faith strengthened that of his leaders and it gained momentum until it finally swept the country.

Roxas' election brought fear and trembling to his enemies. They feared vengeance. They thought Roxas was to turn a vindictive plutocrat.

His wisdom and understanding, however, his forgiving nature astounded his enemies. He did not make a move to oust honest officials even if they were against him. He became more kindly and more humble instead of getting intoxicated with power.

Today he rules his country with a wisdom based on humility.

The first product of the American system of education in the Philippines to become President of the Republic, he was born in Capiz, Capiz, on January 1, 1892. He is the youngest son of Gerardo Roxas, who died in the hands of Spain's Guardia Civil, and of Rosario Acuña.

He received his early education in the public schools. Then he was sent to Hongkong to study at St. Joseph's College for one year and later to Manila to complete his education. He attended the Manila High School, graduating in 1910. Choosing law, he entered the Law School opened by the Y.M.C.A. Here he studied for six months and then transferred to the University of the Philippines where he finished the law course with high honors in 1913. In the same year, he passed the bar examination with the highest rating.

His first positions in the government service were modest. The records show that in his student days, he acted as interpreter in the Court of First Instance in the Fifteenth Judicial District. After topping the bar examination in 1913, he attracted the attention of the Chief Justice Arellano and was employed as law clerk of that great jurist. He resigned in 1917 to enter politics.

The first call to public office came with an appointment to the Municipal Council of Capiz. Winning the governorship of the province in his next move gave him his first major victory at the polls. This position, moreover, brought him permanently to the national political scene. Attending the Governors' Convention in 1920, he impressed every one with his magnetic personality and fluent speech, and was made the presiding officer. He had become a national figure. His gubernatorial achievement was also outstanding. He linked the far ends of his province by roads and stepped up public improvements.

His legislative career dates from his election as Representative from the First District of Capiz. He was immediately elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, a position which he held for eleven years. In 1934, as a member of the Constitutional Convention, he became one of the outstanding leaders of that body and probably more than any other individual member influenced the drafting of that instrument. The last reward for his legislative service was the presidency of the Philippine Senate in 1945. With his elevation to the presidency of the Philippines, he has set a record in Philippine elective office.

His work for Philippine independence in Washington is as distinguished as that of any other national leader. He has been a member of most of the independence missions sent to the United States to win the country's freedom. He was on his

first mission in 1923 and has since become well known as a pleader of the cause in Washington. Jointly with Quezon, he headed the Third Mission. In 1929, he was Chairman of the Special Mission sent by the Eighth Philippine Legislature. Again he headed the House delegation which formed part of the Independence Mission of 1931. The year 1933 marked the climax of the long struggle in Washington. Roxas, Osmeña, and others secured the passage of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Law. Quezon commended Roxas for his brilliant work. "If any member of the mission", he said, "was most useful in the campaign in America, that member was Speaker Roxas." The resulting Pro and Anti struggle is still vivid in the political memory of the nation. True, Roxas lost the Speakership, but "he fell into the arms of the people." He had qualified as a national leader to be reckoned with in every affair of state.

In the Commonwealth era he was in every national planning enterprise. He served in most of the agencies created to study different aspects of the national life. He was a member of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs, and he was chairman of the following bodies: The National Economic Council, the Tax Commission, the Rural Progress Administration, the Board of Directors of the National Development Company, and the Committee on Educational Policy to reorganize the University of the Philippines. He was a member of other government boards such as the National Rice and Corn Corporation, the Mindanao Land Settlement Project, the National Relief Board and the Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines. In 1938, he was made Secretary of Finance, a position which he held until 1941 when he resigned to run for the Senate.

The war in the Pacific revealed fully the soldier and patriot in Manuel Roxas. In the Philippine Army, he rose to the rank of Brigadier-General. As soon as Pearl Harbor was bombed he volunteered his services to the Army and was immediately appointed one of the aides of General MacArthur. He saw action on Bataan and Corregidor and Mindanao. His record during the three years of enemy occupation including his underground work, after he had refused to leave the country for a haven of safety, is now well known. His election to the Presidency makes him the leader of the Filipino people during these crucial times and the first President of the Philippine Republic.

General Roxas is married to Trinidad de Leon of Bulacan. They have two children: Ruby, and Gerardito, who is studying in the College of Law, University of the Philippines.

He was inducted into office as the third and last President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines on May 28, 1946.

On July 4, 1946, he became the first President of the Philippine Republic.

THE VICE PRESIDENT

To play the role of a prophet is often a risky proposition—one may be found out. That is particularly true when one is young and inexperienced. What Fate has written remains a mystery to all. Possible exceptions are those who are blest with the gift of divination. But even those who think themselves thus gifted are not unlike many a weather forecaster who forecasts a fair and clear day even when rain is actually coming.

Thirty-two years ago, a young man who had just finished his law course at the University of the Philippines took it upon himself to play the part of a class prophet. He stalked up to the stage and boldly predicted what would become of his happy but unimpressed and incredulous classmates. Time, the ultimate judge, has strangely borne out some of his predictions. In fact, many of the niches he assigned to his fellow-graduates they now occupy, some with pride, the

rest with resignation. Provokingly silent about his own future, he vaguely alluded to his becoming a world traveler, although he did not reveal what his mission would be.

The class prophet then is now the Vice President of the Philippines and, as modern political trends would have it, concurrently Secretary of Foreign Affairs in which, since he embarked on politics, he has been juggly interested.

Elpidio Quirino, the third child of a

poor but happy family, was born in the warden's quarters adjoining the provincial jail of Vigan, Ilocos Sur, on November 16, 1890. The warden was his own father—Mariano Quirino. From early childhood, he struggled with poverty and the environment that poverty produces. His lot, however, did not depress or discourage him. If at all, it helped him acquire and develop those sturdy and sterling qualities that lead to self-reliance and self-confidence. They gave him

strength of character and the will to succeed no matter what the odds may be. It is no uncommon trait among the hardy people who are often as rugged as the rocky terrain in their place of abode in northern Luzon.

From his fond mother, Gregoria Rivera, by whom his father had nine children, Elpidio or Pidiong as the neighborhood called him, received his first schooling. It was the hard way, but both parents and teachers at the time agreed that it was the best and most effective way of learning. It was in Aringay, La Union, that he first entered the primary grades. There he finished his elementary course. He moved to San Fernando, the capital, to continue his studies at the high school, but before he could go far, his parents decided it was necessary for them to return to their then native town, Caoayan, near the coast of Vigan.

Resolved to share in the family upkeep, young Elpidio secured a teaching job in a barrio. For his pains he received the "princely salary" of P12 a month. At the same time, he enrolled at the Vigan High School. The distance from his house to the school was not less than five kilometers, but he did not mind walking it, having read in one of his books that Abe Lincoln used to walk a longer distance in order to attend school.

His teaching gave Elpidio an idea. By working, he could support himself while studying and still be of help to the family. Accordingly, he saved part of his earnings. His plan was to pursue his studies in Manila where he could earn more and learn more. Besides, his eldest brother, Ernesto, had just returned from the United States as a pensionado and was temporarily living in the city.

At the capital Elpidio arrived in time to enroll at the Manila High School. Among his schoolmates were brilliant orators and debaters. He was both himself. He headed the Cryptia Debating Club and his senior by one year, Manuel Roxas, led the Rizal Debating Club. The two captains often clashed in friendly debates to the delight of the entire student body. One was eloquent and convincing; the other, witty and persuasive. One had the gift of Demosthenes; the other, a devastatingly keen sense of humor.

But Pidiong had one disadvantage; he had to earn his livelihood. His time he had to divide between study and work. Thus he joined the bureau of lands as junior computer. After a year of doubtful computing, he resigned and accepted a clerical position in the office of the principal of his school. His new job afforded him more time to study; it also gave him an opportunity to meet those "dear delights" who fill youth's dreaming heart with poetry and romance.

Fortunately, his studies exerted greater fascination for him than the lure of beauty. His main concern was to be somebody some day. To insure economic stability, he took the first grade civil service examination. He passed. Called to public service, he became property clerk of Manila's police department. His new position not only permitted him to live comfortably, but also enabled him to help his family substantially.

In 1911, he was graduated from the Manila High School. Four years later, he finished his law course and shortly thereafter became a full-fledged attorney at law. However, he did not practice law right away. Instead he accepted the position of law clerk in the Philippine Commission and later in the Philippine Senate. It was during this period that he caught the fancy of the fiery and impetuous leader, Senate President Manuel L. Quezon, who promptly asked him to be his secretary. When President Quezon left for the United States to offer one Filipino division to President Wilson for the Allies in World War I, he took along with him his studious and efficient secretary.

Not long after his return from the United States, Quirino plunged into politics. In it he saw his real future. He launched his candidacy for representative in Ilocos Sur with the sanction, if not the blessing, of the Senate President. An excellent public speaker with a ready tongue and charming personality, he easily won two hearts: the heart of the electorate and the heart of a young and pretty girl, Alicia Syquia, whom he married two years later. One of his first Acts as the youngest member of the House of Representatives was to work for the extension of higher education throughout the Philippines. His object was to give the poor and the rich students the same opportunity of obtaining college or university training. As a first step, he sponsored a bill creating a branch of the University of the Philippines in Vigan. Charity, he believed, should begin at home, but it must never end there.

With the natural rebelliousness and pugnacity of youth, he defied the "unipersonalism" of the then Speaker Sergio Osmeña, undisputed boss of the dominant Nationalist Party. So when President Quezon finally threw down the gauntlet and formed the Collectivist Party, Quirino immediately sided with him. The Speaker tried to pacify him by sending him to Peking, China, as a delegate to the International Bar Conference. But the young rebel refused to be pacified. Upon the expiration of his term, he ran for senator on the Collectivist ticket. However, he was defeated by Isabelo de los Reyes, then the idol of the Ilocanos. In the next election, he ran again. This time fortune favored him. He thus had the distinction of being one of the first two UP graduates to be elevated to the

Senate. Jose P. Laurel was the other. Quirino's old chief, Senate President Quezon, made him chairman of the committee on accounts and then chairman of the committee on public instruction. It was at this time that he renewed his efforts to establish the Vigan Junior College of the University of the Philippines. His next goal was to master the intricate problems of tariff, taxation, inter-island shipping, agriculture and finance. Eventually he was appointed chairman of the Special Joint Committee on Taxation.

He ran for re-election in 1931 on the strength of his previous record in the Senate. Again he won. He resumed his interest in tariff and taxation and was largely responsible for the passage of the first Tariff Act and the publication of a book, "Philippine Economic Problems", which remains to this day as the most authoritative study on Philippine economic problems made by Filipino economists and financial experts.

It was while serving his second senatorial term that the country was suddenly split into Pros and Antis following the passage of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act which the then Sen. Sergio Osmeña and Speaker Manuel Roxas, composing the Os-Rox mission, brought home. Having induced the legislature to reject the act, Senate President Quezon left for Washington. With him was Senator Quirino who had become his trusted lieutenant. The result of the trip was the unexpected enactment of the Tydings-McDuffie law, a signal and unprecedented tribute to the genius and political strategy of Quezon and the able assistance of his former secretary. The new act of the American Congress gave the Philippines her independence.

In 1934 Quirino was appointed Secretary of Finance. He held the position without relinquishing his seat in the senate. Meanwhile, his old district in Ilocos Sur elected him delegate to the Constitutional Convention which drafted the Constitution of the Philippines. Upon the inauguration of the Commonwealth, Senator Quirino was appointed Secretary of Finance and subsequently Secretary of the Interior, a position which he held from 1936 to 1938. As Secretary of the Interior, he headed the now defunct National Information Board and sponsored the organization of the State Police. Sensing that he had aroused or incurred the displeasure of the powers-that-be because of his increasing popularity, he ran for the National Assembly. For the second time in his political career he was defeated. He accepted his defeat with such grace, sportsmanship, and dignity that even his powerful critics were disarmed and began to praise him. In 1941, he was elected senator-at-large. The new congress, however, never convened on account of the war until June, 1945, following the restoration of the Commonwealth.

During the Japanese occupation, he was imprisoned in Fort Santiago. When the Japanese resorted to blood and fire purge, early in February, 1945, he lost his wife whom the Japs bayoneted to death together with three of his five children.

Upon the liberation of the Philippines, Elpidio Quirino was chosen President pro tempore of the Senate. He ran for Vice-President of the Philippines on the ticket of the Liberal wing of the Nacionalista party and was elected. He assumed office on May 28, 1946. On the same day,

his running mate, President Manuel Roxas, appointed him Secretary of Finance and later Secretary of Foreign Affairs, a position which he still holds with courage and dignity and honor to his country.

Hon. EMILIO ABELLO

Presidential Secretary and Chief of Executive Office

Born in Isabela, Occidental Negros, on January 14, 1906, the youngest of the boys and the 4th of the five children of Dr. Manuel Abello and Rosario Montilla. His father was for sometime the justice of the peace and later on public health officer of his home town.

Product of the public schools. He obtained his elementary education in his home town and graduated from the Occidental Negros High School in 1923 as salutatorian. In the same year, he went to Manila and against the urgings of his father, who had wanted him to take medicine, after his graduation from the College of Liberal Arts of the state university in 1925, he enrolled in the college of law, and graduated as salutatorian of his class in 1929. In August of the same year, at the young age of 23, he took the bar examinations, placing among the ten topnotchers with an average of 90.4 per cent. In his school days both in the high school and in the university, he was an orator and debater and was always one of the most active leaders of his class.

For two years immediately after passing the bar, he worked as assistant attorney in the law offices of Jose Yulo, one of the country's ablest and highest paid corporation lawyers. In 1931, he

resigned and practised law in Nueva Ecija for three years. In the same year, or on April 15, 1931 at Bacolor, Pampanga, he married the former Elisa Gutierrez with whom he has now five children, all boys.

In 1934, he was appointed Assistant Attorney, Bureau of Justice and was detailed in the Office of the Governor-General as Legal Adviser, United States States Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Sugar Section. After the inauguration of the Commonwealth in 1935, he continued in Malacañan, in the Office of the President of the Philippines, as legal adviser, assisting Secretary of Justice, Jose Yulo.

In 1937, he was appointed Assistant Solicitor-General and detailed in Malacañan as legal assistant to assist the Secretary of Justice go over opinions, over administration bills to be submitted to the National Assembly and over acts passed by the same body.

On August 7, 1939, at the age of 33, by presidential appointment, he became the youngest Under-Secretary of Justice, holding said position until the outbreak of the war.

On May 28, 1946, the same day when President Roxas assumed office as President of the Republic, he was appointed as Chief of the Executive Office with the rank and emolument of a Department Secretary. The appointment was confirmed on the same day by the Commission on Appointments.

Before the year, he was a professional lecturer on Administrative Law in the University of the Philippines and was also a professor of Evidence, Public International Law, Public Corporations, and Administrative Law in the Philippine Law School and in the University of Manila. Before his appointment to his present position, he was also a professor of Evidence, Corporation Law and Administrative Law in the Far Eastern University and the Philippine Law School.

Hon. JOSE C. ZULUETA

Secretary of the Interior

Secretary of the Interior Jose C. Zulueta was born in Iloilo, Iloilo, on February 7, 1889; son of Evaristo Zulueta and Atilana Casten Zulueta. He attended the Ateneo de Manila where he graduated in 1911 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1914, he finished law at the Escuela de Derecho. He was admitted to the Philippine bar the same year, immediately after passing the bar examinations.

He was elected to the Philippine Legislature from the first district of Iloilo in 1925, which he represented in the national legislative body for eight consecutive terms until May, 1946, when he resigned his seat to accept the portfolio as Secretary of the Interior in the cabinet of His Excellency, President Manuel A. Roxas.

During his long tenure as legislator, Mr. Zulueta became majority floor leader in the house of representatives in 1933; Speaker Protempore, 1934, and Speaker of the House, 1945.

He married the former Soledad D. Ramos, of Sorsogon, in 1917. A son, Antonio, was killed by the Japanese during the liberation of Manila in February, 1945.

His pacification campaign policy to attract lawless elements to surrender their firearms to the constituted authorities and to restore peace and order is now being carried out with tact and ability by the Department of the Interior which has direct control nad supervision over all provincial, city and municipal governments.

Hon. MIGUEL CUADERNO

Secretary of Finance

Lawyer, professor, lecturer, politician, diplomat, writer, and top flight economist, Secretary of Finance Miguel Cuaderno was born on December 12, 1890, in the town of Balanga, Bataan. He began schooling at the St. Joseph College in Hongkong in 1897 and finished his elementary education in 1905.

He returned to the Philippines and enrolled at the University of the Philippines where he finished his pre-Medic course and the first two years of Medicine in that university.

In 1911, he passed both the senior stenographer and the first grade examinations given by the civil service, and has dis-

inction of being the very first Filipino to pass the senior stenographer examination in the Philippines. His public career began when he was appointed that same year as chief clerk of the Executive Office. He soon rose to become assistant secretary and later secretary to Governor-General Harrison and, before the

departure of the latter, was appointed director of the Bureau of Supply.

In the meantime, he resumed his studies switching to law and graduated at the head of his class in the Philippine Law School in 1919. He placed second in the bar examinations given that same year and began a career of steady progress that made him the top ranking economist of his time.

In 1920, he was appointed a member of the Board of Directors of the Philippine National Bank and attended to the liquidation of several big companies that fell into the hands of the Philippine National Bank at the request of the then manager, Mr. E. W. Wilson.

General Wood, recognizing his splendid record, appointed him assistant general manager of the Philippine National Bank in 1924, from which post he rose to become Executive Vice-President in 1931.

The teaching profession also appealed to him and he gave lectures on banking and finance from 1920 to the present. He also delivered lectures in law but gave it up after three years when he found banking and finance more to his liking.

In 1934, he campaigned and was elected to the Constitutional Convention by the Bataan electorate. His knowledge of the different state constitutions was instrumental in putting him in the Committee of Seven which drafted the Constitution. Then, when the constitution was passed, he was selected, together with Claro M. Recto and Manuel Roxas, to form the Committee of Three to take the Constitution to the United States for approval.

He wrote a book on "The Framing of the Philippine Constitution."

In 1936, he retired from the Philippine National Bank and organized an investment corporation in which the Jacintos and Cojuangcos were the principal stockholders. He was the first president of this corporation which later became the Philippine Bank of Commerce in 1938.

After the triumphal return of the liberation forces, he became the director of the CRSD, which was under the United States Military authorities.

In November, 1946, he was appointed Secretary of Finance. The job of evolving a sound financial system out of the chaos left by war fell upon him, and as a member of the cabinet, he was instrumental in devising ways and means of running the government on borrowed money. He has expressed hopes of the Philippines having a balanced budget by 1948.

At present, he is also chairman of the National Development Company; member of the boards of directors of the Insular Sugar Refining Corporation, People's Homesite Corporation, Cebu Portland Cement Company, National Warehousing Corporation, and the Philippine Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

He was also chairman of the Philippine Section of the Joint Philippine-American Finance Commission appointed by President Truman and President Roxas. This commission submitted a study of the financial and economic aspects of Philippine reparations.

In July, 1947, he represented the Philippines at the Shanghai meet of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. He served his post with such distinction that he was elected vice-chairman of that body.

Today, Secretary "Mike" Cuaderno, as his friends call him, is now in the United States on a far more important mission—to represent the Philippines at Lake Success—together with the other members of the Philippine delegation to the United Nations: General Carlos P. Romulo, Secretary Emilio Abello, and others.

If the medical profession ever lost a specialist when he switched to law, the Philippines, assuredly gained in him a top ranking economist on whom its salvation in rehabilitating itself from the chaos of war rests. In a great measure, that task lies in the hands of able, jovial, easymingling "Mike" Cuaderno, who looks too young for his age (57 years).

Hon. ROMAN OZAETA

Secretary of Justice

Roman Ozaeta was born in San Jose, Batangas, on February 28, 1891, with all the disadvantages and handicaps of poverty. He was the first of nine children and as such was entitled to all the tender care and affection of his parents; but his father, Julian Ozaeta, was a poor hard-working man and could not afford the luxury of a physician. Anyway, the mother, Florencia Atienza, was strong and healthy and had no need of the fripperies of society.

Young Roman studied and finished his primary course in his home town. Eager to continue his schooling despite obstacles, he proceeded to Batangas, Batangas, with poverty trailing behind him, to enroll in the intermediate school. Schools then were not so abundant, nor colleges and universities either. He lived in a friend's house, and did his own marketing and cooking. In the school of hard knocks outside he was learning lessons that build up character and inspire one with self-confidence.

Upon completion of his elementary course, he found he could not go any farther. "Chill penury" stood on the way. Necessity forced him to earn, so he made use of what he had studied and began to teach. He taught for a year. With his meagre savings and his will to succeed, he came to Manila in August, 1910, to accept a job in the bureau of supply. In the city he made every minute count. He studied shorthand in the Philippine School of Commerce after his office hours. Later, he got a job in the Gibbs & McDonough

law office as stenographer. That placed him in direct contact with legal talents. He worked in the afternoon and studied in the morning in the Manila High School until his graduation in 1917.

Attorney McDonough quickly noticed the aptitude of his amanuensis and helped him enroll in the UP college of law. Two years later, Ozaeta became secretary to Justice Johnson of the Supreme Court. He was among the best in class, but he was told that he could not graduate as valedictorian because he was only a special student. That shocked him; it hurt his pride; it outraged his sense of justice. But that was the rule and rules should be fast and rigid. He transferred to the Philippine Law School and was graduated with honors in 1921. In the same year he took the bar, passed it, and joined the Recto & Casal law firm as a partner.

To the Gibbs & McDonough law firm he returned as an assistant. In time he won the distinction of being the first Filipino lawyer to become a partner in an American law office. Filipinos then were like

their country—still struggling for recognition which only America and the Americans could and would give.

Tall, erect, and handsome, with a broad forehead, Ozaeta was fast winning the reputation of being an expert in brief-writing. On November 7, 1936, he was appointed senior judge of the Nueva Ecija court of first instance. His fair and the thinking human dynamo behind them, trenchant decisions, which readily revealed soon drew the attention of Malacañan. President Quezon had him called to his office and made him Malacañan's legal adviser. Not long afterward, he was designated solicitor general. As head of the bureau of justice, Judge Ozaeta won public acclaim as precedent buster and staunch defender of the public's welfare and interest. He had the courage of his convictions and in a given issue the people always knew where he would stand.

President Quezon came to like and admire the self-made man from San Jose, Batangas. For one thing, he was no "yes-man;" for another, he was straight. From

the solicitor general's office, President Quezon elevated him to the Supreme Court. As associate justice, Judge Ozaeta distinguished himself as a liberal. Law to him

is no rigid and inflexible rule, but a living and flexible principle of equity and justice. He was the victim once of that rigidity.

Recently, President Manuel Roxas appointed Justice Ozaeta his legal adviser and the government's as well—Secretary of Justice.

Hon. MARIANO GARCHITORENA

Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources

A courageous champion of Filipino farmers and small producers everywhere, MARIANO GARCHITORENA, model landowner, man of the masses, and friend of the poor is easily the outstanding authority on the abaca and copra industries in the Islands today. He has long been identified with the long and arduous fight to improve the lot of the people in the abaca and copra regions.

Born February 12, 1898, son of a well-known patriot, Ex-Governor Andres Garchitorena who was a friend of Rizal, Mariano Garchitorena has led a colorful life of his own. From the Ateneo de Manila, he went to the United States to complete his education and traveled abroad. Upon his return to the Philippines, he embraced farming, but from his life of obscurity, the late Senator Alegre insisted that he join, in 1926, the Fiber Standardization Board as a Director. In 1934 he became Manager of the Fiber Inspection Service. In 1936 he founded the "Asociacion Nacional de

Productores de Abaca, Inc." Carrying on the struggle for progress, he convinced the late President Quezon to form the National Abaca Corporation, a P30,000,000 firm which he joined also as a Director in 1939.

The outbreak of the war in 1941 suspended his crusade for the welfare of the small planters and laborers. He did not serve under the Japanese. He supported the underground resistance movement. The Japanese destroyed his properties, killed his wife, the late Caridad Pamintuan of Angeles, Pampanga, and his eldest son, Jose. Upon the liberation of the

Philippines, he became Governor of Camarines Sur, a job he held with distinction until he became candidate for Senator in the last elections. Upon the organization of the new administration he was appointed Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce and immediately after assuming office he was entrusted with the direction and management of the National Food Production campaign intended to avert famine, which impends due to a shortage of foodstuffs. The Department he heads has recently been organized into Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

Hon. CORNELIO BALMACEDA

Under-Secretary (Acting Secretary) of Commerce and Industry

The new Department of Commerce and Industry has recently been created as a separate department from the old Department of Agriculture and Commerce upon recommendation of Cornelio Balmaceda, former Director of the Bureau of Commerce. The new department will have supervision and control over the Bureau of Commerce and the Patents Office.

Acting Secretary Balmaceda was born in Sarrat, Ilocos Norte, on September 15, 1896; a product of public schools of Ilocos Norte and Manila; obtained his degree of Master of Arts in Business Administration from Harvard University in 1922;

took special courses in journalism and business in Columbia University; and for a time during his sojourn in the United States, he worked with the U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington, D.C.; on his return to the

Philippines in 1922 he resumed his duty with the Bureau of Commerce and Industry and was appointed its Director, 1935-37. He was appointed Acting Manager of the National Produce Exchange in September, 1937.

Hon. RICARDO NEPOMUCENO

Secretary of Public Works and Communications

Secretary RICARDO NEPOMUCENO was born in Boac, Marinduque, on February 21, 1894. His parents were Eduardo Nepomuceno and Apolonia Lozano. He attended the Boac Primary School, from where he graduated in 1905, and the Boac Intermediate School from where he graduated in 1907. There being no high school at that time in Marinduque, he came to Manila and studied in the Manila High School where he graduated in 1911. In the same year, he studied law in the College of Law, University of the Philippines, graduating therefrom as valedictorian of the 1915 Class and obtaining the degree of LL.B. with honors. He took and passed the Bar examination in the same year.

In November, 1916, he was Private Secretary to Justice Adam C. Carson of the Supreme Court and, after the latter's resignation, became Private Secretary to Justice Thomas A. Street until December 31, 1921.

In 1922 he was elected Representative for Marinduque. He held this position for three consecutive terms from 1922 to 1931. He was a Member of the Steering Committee, Committee on Rules, Committee on Revision of Laws and Committee on Public Works.

During the time that he was Representative, he actively practiced law and continued in active practice until the year 1936.

In 1934 he was elected Senior Delegate of Marinduque to the Constitutional Convention where he held the positions of Chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction and Member of the powerful Committee on Style. In January, 1936, he was appointed Technical Assistant in the Office of the President and held said position until June of the same year, when

he was appointed Senior Judge of the Court of First Instance of Nueva Ecija. He stayed in the bench only five months, for in November, 1936, he was appointed Securities and Exchange Commissioner. This was a most difficult position at the time for it was the height of the mining boom and the stock exchanges, which were yet new, were most active and had to be controlled in order to protect the interests of the public. There was no one in the Philippines at that time who had any working knowledge of the functions of the

Commission and there was very little literature on the subject. However, by dint of persistent and diligent study and work, which lasted until the early hours of the morning for almost every day and for a period of about four months, he and the men under him became sufficiently acquainted with the work they had to do, drafted rules and regulations governing stock exchanges and brokers and were able to protect the interests of traders during the declining years of that boom. He held this position when the war broke out and until the Japanese occupation of the City of Manila.

During enemy occupation, he refused to hold any position in the puppet govern-

ment either under Mr. Vargas of the Executive Commission or Mr. Laurel of the so-called Republic under the Japanese. He ignored instructions from Mr. Laurel to proceed to Marinduque for pro-Japanese propaganda and pacification campaign. He joined the resistance movement early in the war, being a member of the Free Philippines, one of the earliest resistance organizations in the country. He was an officer of Marking's Guerrilla Unit and was at the same time connected with the Blue Eagle.

On January 10, 1945, he was appointed by the PCAU as Governor of Marinduque, which position he held until September 29, 1945, when he was re-appointed Securities

and Exchange Commissioner and Associate Judge of the People's Court. He served in this Court until May 28, 1946, when he was appointed by His Excellency, President Manuel Roxas, as Secretary of Public Works and Communications. He is now Chairman of the following Boards of Directors and Commissions: (1) Cebu Portland Cement Company, (2) National Power Corporation, (3) Metropolitan Water District, (4) Commission on Planning, Priorities and Allocations, and (5) Civil Aeronautics Commission.

He is married to Eufrosina Guevara since December 16, 1922. He has four children, namely, Patria, Celia, Lina, and Ricardo, Jr.

Hon. MANUEL V. GALLEGO

Secretary of Instruction

Versatile and prolific writer, Dr. Manuel V. Gallego finds himself a happy man in guiding the education of the youth of the country. Sec. Gallego does not smoke, does not gamble, but has one obsession, reading and writing.

Lawyer, author, lecturer, economist, businessman, agriculturist, world traveller, political scientist he seems to cover much of life's calling and professional demands.

A member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the Philippines as well as the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, Dr. Gallego had been practising law for twenty-five years prior to his appointment to President Roxas' Cabinet. His preparation for this profession had been truly enviable. He is the holder of the following degrees: A.B., LL.B., and LL.M. from the University of the Philippines; Ldo. Jur. from the University of Santo Tomas; and J.D. from the Northwestern University Law School in Chicago, United States. Moreover, he has to his credit post-graduate courses in law and other subjects taken at the Universidad Central de Madrid, Spain. Certainly this array of academic titles must prove that he had long ago realized "a man can never gallop, as it were, over the fields of law on Pegasus."

But he had not been content with the mere acquisition of legal lore. It was no less important that he should impart it for the benefit of ambitious youth who, in their most vibrant dreams, would give anything to don the mantles of an Arellano, a Manresa, or a Marshall. And so, in between his multifarious activities, he had taken upon himself the onerous duties of professor of law, dean of law schools, and president of various colleges. Likewise he had found time to write the following publications which have been well commended by his contemporaries in the bar: "A Critical Study of the Philippine Usury Act," "Law of Obligations" (co-author), "Bar Examination Questions and Answers on the Civil Code," "Philippine Law of Evidence," "Philippine Law of Waters and Water Rights," and "Philippine Election Law." Former students of his like to reminisce on his affable, democratic ways.

They remember him as a man of arresting personality, who is thoroughly honest in his views and indubitably sound in his basic attitudes.

Nor had Dr. Gallego been content to move about in a purely academic atmosphere. He was much too wise to overlook the fact that ours is all too often a brazenly competitive world, and that if one must make his mark in it he should perforce transmute his learning into constructive reality. He knew, too, that the welfare of his country demanded no less from its educated citizens. Thus he has all along taken an abiding interest in the economic development of the Philippines. It has been his indomitable stand that the Filipinos should not by their lassitude or inaction, let their rich natural patrimony slip away from their hands. And he himself set an example. Be it in agriculture or finance, in industries or trade, he had a contribution to make. For many years before the outbreak of the war he had developed and managed various haciendas in his province. He was member of the board of directors of the National Rice Growers Association of the Philippines; vice-president of the National Farmers Association; manager of the "El Ahorro Insular," a mutual building and loan association; and president of the Manila Tobacco Association, which included businessmen from many nationalities. All these activities inevitably led to many observations on our national economy, some of which he wrote down in at least two volumes: "The Price of Philippine Independence" and "Economic Emancipation."

It has been said that by birth and inclination lawyers belong to the people. Especially so, indeed, if they possess sterling merits in other fields. Dr. Gallego

found this out in 1931 when, upon the insistence of friends, he presented himself as a candidate for representative from the first district of Nueva Ecija. It was not hard for him to win. He was member of the Philippine Legislature in 1931-34 and again as Congressman in 1941-45. During his term he was chairman of the powerful Ways and Means Committee and of other committees, and for some time in 1945 was member of the Philippines Congressional Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Commission. Again, as legislator he left a name synonymous with devotion to the interests of his constituency and to the larger interests of his country. Hardly a subject of moment escaped the scrutiny of his keen and discerning mind—whether the topic was something about linguistics or about ideology. As a matter of fact, he discussed such topics as those in his books "The Language Problems of the Philippines" and "Dictatorship under the Guise of Democracy."

Soon after liberation, when there seemed to be a dearth in the Philippines of stout men and true, the Commonwealth Government picked on Dr. Gallego to represent his country in various international conferences. Accordingly he became a member of the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission in Washington, D.C.; Philippine delegate to the First General Assembly of the United Nations Organization held in London, January and February, 1946; chairman of the Philippine delegation to the Conference of the American Political and Social Science held in Philadelphia, April, 1946; and until very recently member of the Far Eastern Commission Committee on Reparations, which represented eleven countries. Membership in interna-

tional bodies or participation in world conferences was nothing unusual to Dr. Gallego. Many years ago he had been around the world, visiting important places in Europe and America. In May, 1945, he was Philippine delegate to the First International Tourist Conference in Tokyo. Incidentally, he is a member of the American Bar Association and the American Society of International Law and president of the Northwestern University

Alumni Association in the Philippines.

This then is the stature of the man who has been chosen Secretary of Instruction at a time when, faced with momentous problems, the Philippines is nevertheless eager to welcome independence. Once he wrote: "The educational policy of a country at any given period is the product of contemporary social economic, and political conditions." With a firm grasp on these conditions such as not very many

men in our public and private life have, Dr. Manuel V. Gallego should be able to adopt an educational policy that in time will give substance, not mere shadow and sentiment to the aspirations of the Filipino people. He has no illusions about the obstacles that he will meet. But he means to do his duties unafraid—with unerring vision and steadfast faith.

Hon. RUPERTO K. KANGLEON

Secretary of National Defense

RUPERTO K. KANGLEON was born in Macrohon, Leyte, on March 27, 1890, one of five sons and a daughter of Braulio Kangleon and Flora Kadaba.

He studied up to sixth grade in Leyte and had to transfer and complete his elementary education in Surigao, because he refused to submit to what he considered was the over-bearing and oppressive conduct of some school authorities. Having graduated from the elementary grades he went to Cebu, where he completed his high school course. Here he distinguished himself as an athlete by being a member of the Philippine Olympic Team of 1912 and 1913.

After graduation from the Cebu High School, he went to Manila and enrolled at the College of Liberal Arts, University of the Philippines. The lure of the military service was great that he went to the Philippine Constabulary Academy where he graduated in 1916. His first assignment after securing his commission was to fight "Oto" the notorious Panay bandit, whom he subdued in no time. Thereafter, he was assigned from one station to another of the country, but more extensively in Visayas and Mindanao.

The war found him the Commanding Officer of the 81st Infantry which was immediately dispatched by Gen. MacArthur to meet an expected landing of the Japanese on Samar. As the threat of the landing disappeared, he was ordered to go to Davao where he moved his regiment by way of the Agusan river. He engaged the enemy on the fields of Mindanao and upon the order for the surrender of the Philippines he disbanded his men and forthwith he fled to the hills and laid the groundwork for his guerrilla warfare. Through determination and industry and with the help of his friends he was able to put up a radio set that enabled him to

establish contact in February 1942 with Gen. MacArthur who was then in Australia. He was designated commander and ordered to organize the 92nd Military Area Command. Thereafter and until the liberation he maintained a main radio set and an alternate radio set in Leyte. He re-established the civil government in Free Leyte, issued emergency notes which maintained the government and which notes redeemed upon the landing of the liberation forces.

He fought the Japanese everywhere in Leyte and in most towns he held them at bay and in some localities killed and captured them more particularly immediately before the liberation.

On October 16, 1944, an American destroyer picked him up in one of the shores of Leyte and brought him to the heavy Cruiser Nashville, which was the command post of Gen. MacArthur in the Pacific Ocean. He conferred with the commanders of the landing forces and he went ashore with the first assault wave on Leyte on October 20, 1944. On October 23, 1944, he was appointed Military Governor of Leyte and continued as civilian governor upon the re-establishment of the

Commonwealth Government. On July 31, 1945, he resigned as governor and reported for duty with Inspector General's Office, HPA.

Upon the inauguration of President Manuel A. Roxas, he was appointed Secretary of National Defense as the man who embodies the resistance movement.

He holds the congressional Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Conduct Star, the Distinguished Service Star, not to mention ten other decorations and Campaign ribbons.

Paradoxical as it may seem, he is better known in the United States than in his own country. He has the distinction of being the most featured guerrilla leader both in political, literary, and real adventure magazines in the United States.

He is married to Valentina Tagle of Imus, Cavite, with whom he has ten children. Two boys of his fought with him during the occupations.

He likes reading, hiking, and a nice game of poker.

He resides at 1263 Pennsylvania, Malate, Manila.

Hon. PEDRO MAGSALIN

Secretary of Labor

Lawyer; Secretary of Labor

A. B.—Ateneo de Manila

LI. B.—Escuela de Derecho de Manila

Passed the Bar examinations in 1915

BIRTHPLACE: Taguig, Rizal

DATE OF BIRTH: February 22, 1890

FATHER: Fidel Magsalin

MOTHER: Gregoria Garcia

WIFE: Felisa Sales

CHILDREN: Dr. Pedro Magsalin, Jr.; Atty. Francisco Magsalin; Leonardo; Mario; Alfonso; Felisa; and Monserrat

POSITIONS HELD:

- 1910— Junior Examiner, Bureau of Civil Service
1913-1916— Assistant Cashier, Bureau of Public Works
1916-1917— Special Cadastral Clerk, General Land Registration Office
1919— Elected Member of the Provincial Board of the province of Rizal
1931-1934— Elected Representative for the First District of Rizal
1934-1935— Re-elected Representative for the First District of Rizal
1935-1938— Elected Member of the First National Assembly for the First District of Rizal
1939— Appointed Judge, Court of First Instance for the provinces of Tayabas, Pampanga and Bulacan successively
May 28, 1946— Appointed Secretary of Labor. He is also Chairman of the Board of Governors of the National Cooperative Administration, and member of the Boards of Directors of the following: Metropolitan Water District, Rural Progress Administration, Philippine Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Radio Permit Committee, and National Land Settlement Administration.
President, Liwayway Tagig; Delegate to the Federation of Labor, province of Rizal; Vice-President, Rizal Bar Association; President, "Habag Kapatid", a fraternal association in Manila; President, Civil Service Employees Association; member, Geographical Association of the United States of America; and member, Board of Directors, Lawyers' League of the Philippine Islands; Philippine Columbian Association; and Club Filipino.

Hon. ANTONIO VILLARAMA

Secretary of Health and Public Welfare

Born at: Marungko, Angat, Bulacan ON: September 15: 1894

Son of: Vicente Villarama and Rafaela Capistrano

Graduated: Manila High School 1913

College of Liberal Arts 1914

College of Medicine, U. P. 1919

Married to: Donata Legaspi

Children: Antonio Villarama, Jr., Vicente (deceased), Baldomero, Rafael Nicolas, Luisa, Norberto, Eduardo, Lourdes, and Carmen

Accomplishments and Positions Held:

Asst. Resident Physician, Obstetrics, Philippine General Hospital in 1920; Senior Resident Physician and Instructor, Philippine General Hospital from 1923 to 1926; Assistant Professor of the College of Medicine, U.P., from 1916 to 1935 when he resigned to enter politics; Member of the Constitutional Convention, 1934; Member of the Assembly and House of Representatives from 1935 to 1946; President of the Manila Medical Society in 1931; President of the Philippine Medical Association in 1932; Councilor, Phil. Medical Association from 1932 up to the present; Represented the Commonwealth Government at the First Congress on Obstetrics and Gynecology in Cleveland in 1939; Author of various scientific papers on obstetrics and gynecology; Author of various health legislations while in Congress among them the creation of the Department of Health and Public Welfare.

Societies: Manila Medical Society; Philippine Islands Medical Association

Social Clubs: Philippine Columbian Association

Address: (City)—465 Antipolo, Tondo, Manila
(Province)—Angat, Bulacan

Hon. PIO PEDROSA

Budget Commissioner

Budget Commissioner PIO PEDROSA was born at Palo, Leyte, on May 4, 1900. He was educated in the University of the Philippines, where he obtained the Degree of Master of Arts in 1926, majoring in Economics and Public Finance. On April 23, 1927, he married his townmate, the former Miss Luisa Noble Acebedo who was born June 25, 1904. From the happy union were born eight children: Ramon, 17 years; Lourdes Maria, 15 years; Alberto, 13 years; Fernando, 12 years; Ana Josefina, 10 years; Augusto, 7 years; Leticia Victoria, 6 years, and Carlos Ricardo, 2 years.

After his graduation as Master of Arts, he pursued the study of law in the College of Law in the same University until 1929. He was Provincial Auditor for the provinces of Camarines Norte, Bataan, Isabela, Camarines Sur, and Laguna from 1930 to 1939; Assistant Comptroller of the National Development Company in 1939; appointed Financial Assistant to the President of the Philippines

from 1939 to 1940; in 1940 was appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Budget; and in 1941 was named Commissioner of the Budget. At the outbreak of the war, besides being Commissioner of the Budget, was Treasurer of the Civilian Emergency Administration; Chairman of the Board on Pensions for Veterans; Chairman of the Budget Commission; Member of the Salary Board; Auditor for the Board on

Races; Member of the Government Service Insurance Board, etc.

From 1945 to 1946 was Financial Consultant of the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines and Managing Editor of "COMMERCE", a monthly magazine on business, industry, and finance, official organ of the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines. Resigned connection with the Chamber of Commerce of the Philip-

pires upon nomination to become again Commissioner of the Budget. Aside from this position, he is a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Development

Company; Chairman of the Budget Commission; Chairman of the Board of Pensions for Veterans; Chairman of the Government Quarters Committee; Member of

the Tax Commission; Member of the Salary Board, etc.

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ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ROXAS ADMINISTRATION

An American old-timer returning to the Philippines shortly after V-J Day remarked, "Manila is ugly. The Philippines is ugly. It is not the Philippines I knew. The people are dazed, frightened, with a look of panic still in their eyes. The government coffers are empty, and the heart of the nation is broken. Morality is at a low ebb and education is at least ten years behind the times. Verily, Manila is like a clock that has stopped."

Then the elections came. A new man supplanted the President of the Commonwealth who had replaced the great President Quezon when that great leader breathed his last at Saranak Lake. The newly elected President looked famished, bleary-eyed. The three years of enemy occupation seemed indelibly written on his face. But his heart was strong, his soul unbowed, and his gait steady. This man was Roxas. He had weathered the gust of misfortune. He had suffered side by side with the common Filipino soldier. He was a victim of privation and all the discomforts that only the Japanese could inflict upon a conquered people.

One year after he had assumed leadership of this nation, the face of Manila was no longer so ugly and unprepossessing as it had been on V-J Day. The wounds of war had begun to heal. The scars of brutal conflict were starting to put on new flesh. The heart of the Philippines had revived and the people no longer wandered aimlessly from town to town as typical backwash of war.

Roxas is not a magician whose magic wand could, with a touch, efface destruction and "build a more stately mansion than the last." But Roxas is a man of sterling character. His captivating kindness to his enemies is matched only by his adamant firmness in the face of rank dishonesty and greed. He is of indomitable spirit and his patriotism has been tried and tested not only in the crucible of war but in the vitiated air of war's aftermath.

And there is one important factor that the observer must

consider when analyzing the Roxas administration. Roxas is not alone. The people are solidly behind him; and although his detractors may censure him for political peccadilloes, they find him completely blameless when his honesty and earnestness are placed in the balance. No one has risen to question his motive.

Under his inspiration and guidance, the floundering Ship of State has been steadied and placed on even keel. He has called for all hands on deck and the nation has responded enthusiastically regardless of political creed and doctrine.

Together, the people of the Philippines in the first year of the Roxas administration, have rolled up their sleeves and started to rebuild the wrecked House Beautiful of Philippine hopes and dreams.

These are the most outstanding achievements of the Roxas administration so far:

Education

Six hundred private schools and colleges of all levels were reopened.

Sixteen million pesos has been allocated for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the University of the Philippines.

Forty-eight million pesos was set aside for all public elementary and high schools. This sum constituted 19.4 per cent of the total expenditures of the Republic of the Philippines.

Vocational education was given post-war impetus by the opening of three national schools of arts and trade, two vocational high schools, and 22 provincial trade schools and 23 agricultural and rural high

schools.

A radio station has been acquired from the United States Information Service for the dissemination of cultural and educational information.

Nor is this all. Government has started the educational system on a new road—the road toward efficient training in citizenship in an independent democracy and the formation of character.

Agriculture and Commerce

A food production campaign was launched shortly after Roxas became President, which contributed immensely to the production of food in all regions of the country, thus enabling the people to buy critical foodstuffs at lower prices.

Eighteen experimental stations covering 3,295 hectares were started to distribute seeds and plants.

Experiments on the utilization of milk soy as a substitute for imported wheat were started.

Five stock farms, 14 breeding stations, and four breeding centers were stocked with cattle, horses, buffaloes, pigs, goats, chickens, and pigeons to multiply the present production of animals for food.

The lumber industry was rehabilitated to such degree that the President made it possible for lumber dealers in the Philippines to export some of their production.

The nationalization of retail trade, fiber inspection, and development of mining projects were intensified.

Peace and Order

Two hundred thousand unlicensed firearms together with 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition were surrendered by un-

licensed holders upon the call issued by Secretary Jose C. Zulueta of the Department of Interior. Dissident elements all over Luzon were routed and dispersed so that at the present writing they no longer are an organized menace to the peace and security and happiness of the people which these dissident groups had held under their sway for so many months.

Criminality in the Philippines was reduced. Criminality had reached its highest peak in August, 1946.

Peace and order had been restored to all regions of the Philippines with the exception of isolated localities in Central Luzon.

Realizing that the root cause of disaffection among the masses was absentee landlordism and the centuries old tenancy system of the Philippines, the government of the Republic under Roxas has made possible the purchase of big landed estates such as the haciendas of the Tabacalera, Malabon, and other places, for redistribution at cost to legitimate tenants.

The guerrillas were given priority in the distribution of lands formerly occupied by the Japanese.

Public Works

Two million pesos was distributed for the rehabilitation of hospitals, dispensaries, and maternity buildings in all provinces.

National buildings were reconstructed, altered, or maintained in the City of Manila.

Construction and repairs were carried out on ports and harbors in the City of Manila. Bridges were completed in Ma-

nila, Marinduque, Morong, and Batangas.

Irrigation systems were repaired in Rizal, Nueva Ecija, and Bulacan.

One thousand forty-two post offices have been reopened throughout the country.

Forty-five radio stations and 133 telegraph offices were re-established.

Twenty-two thousand five hundred sixty-four postal savings bank accounts with a total balance of P3,620,607.46 have been reconstructed.

Two main arteries of traffic in Manila, the Santa Mesa Boulevard and España, have almost reached completion.

Three thousand two hundred eighty new water services were installed; 779 water service connections were reopened; 522 services were legalized. Two hundred eighty-two sanitary sewer connections were installed. 36,230 lineal meters of sanitary sewer connections have been cleaned, and 59 stoppages removed. Four hundred eighty-three fire hydrants were reactivated and 4,022 water meters repaired. One hundred thirty-three projects with an estimated cost of P4,464,958 have been started.

National Defense

For the adequate defense of the territory and the people of the Philippines, the newly established Republic has set aside 33 per cent of its annual expenditures for the armed forces of this country.

The Philippine Nautical School, the Philippine Military Academy, and the Reserve Officers Service School were reestablished.

The ten pre-war military districts were reorganized. With the acquisition of 83 ships from the United States Navy, the Off Shore Patrol has started efficient patrol service in Philippine waters. The Coast and Geodetic Survey has gathered valuable data on rivers and bays of the Philippines. The Bureau of Aeronautics has established a strict supervision over all commercial air lines.

Finance

To enable the vast majority of Filipinos who had lost their property during the war years, to reestablish their homes and their business, the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation was established.

The collection of taxes was

intensified.

The tax system was revised in order to increase the revenues of the government.

The illegal entry of dutiable goods has been prevented by watchful customs personnel.

A budgetary loan of \$75,000,000 has been secured from the United States.

With the cooperation of American financial experts, the Filipino members of the Philippine-American Finance Commission contributed immensely to the Joint Report which has set the blueprint of the financial rehabilitation of the Philippines.

Treasury warrants issued before January, 1942, were redeemed.

Labor

Of the 48 strikes in the early part of 1946, 22 were settled amicably, 16 were endorsed to the Court of Industrial Relations, three were brought by the parties concerned to the said court, and seven are still pending settlement.

The 8-hour Labor Law and the Woman and Child Labor Law were strictly enforced.

Industrial hygienic activities were undertaken.

Unemployment relief was given to deserving unemployed persons.

Undesirable aliens who had entered the country illegally were deported.

Health and Sanitation

General sanitation and immunization were improved.

Charity-clinics were increased and dental services revived.

A more extensive campaign against tuberculosis, malaria, leprosy, and venereal diseases was started. Special studies on typhoid, dysentery, and other intestinal diseases were undertaken.

Prevention of dangerous communicable diseases from abroad such as cholera, plague, and smallpox was successfully carried out.

The War Relief Office for war widows and orphans, the guerrillas, and indigent war victims was set up.

All incoming vessels and aircraft were rigidly inspected by the Bureau of Quarantine.

Seven national hospitals, 14 hospitals in special provinces, 34 provincial hospitals, and nine leprosaria and leper treatment stations, and 18 private hospitals in Manila were su-

pervised by the Bureau of Health.

Justice

Thousands of men charged with political collaboration with the enemy were housed and accommodated by the Bureau of Prisons.

The Anti-Usury Board conducted anti-usury campaigns and issued educational propaganda against usurers.

The Public Service Commission disposed of 12,929 applications for certificates of public convenience.

Six hundred fourteen criminal cases, 303 land registration cases, 179 cadastral cases, 41 civil, and 22 citizenship, and 37 habeas corpus cases were disposed of. Out of 1,391 writs of execution, 1,041 were acted upon.

Five hundred eighty-nine stock corporations were registered by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Court of Industrial Relations satisfactorily solved all strikes brought within its jurisdiction.

Foreign Relations

During the first year of President Roxas' administration, the following treaties, agreements, and conventions were concluded:

1. Treaty of General Relations with the United States;

2. The Agreement for the sale of certain Surplus War Properties under which the United States transferred to the Philippines over \$600,000,000 worth of surplus properties from the American Armed Forces in the Islands;

3. The Agreement between the Philippines and the British Governments under which the Turtle and Mangsee Island group will be taken over by the Republic on October 1, 1947;

4. The Philippine Alien Property Agreement;

5. The Agreement between the Philippines and the United States Information Service, transferring Radio Station KZFM to the Philippine Government;

6. The Military Assistance Pact with the United States and the Consular Convention and the Fisheries Agreement;

7. The Ad Interim Agreement between the Philippines and Switzerland;

8. The Agreement between the Republic of the Philippines

and the United States regarding Meteorological facilities and training program;

9. The Agreement between the Republic of the Philippines and the United States regarding air navigation facilities and training program;

10. The Agreement between the Republic of the Philippines and the United States regarding Coast and Geodetic Survey Work and Training Program;

11. The Agreement between the Republic of the Philippines and the United States concerning Military Bases;

12. The Treaty of Amity between the Republic of the Philippines and China;

13. The Treaty of Friendship between the Republic of the Philippines and France; and

14. The Treaty of Amity between the Republic of the Philippines and Italy.

To take charge of reparations material from Japan, the Department of Foreign Affairs has sent Bernardo Abrera and Eduardo Quisumbing to that country. As a result of the efforts of these men, five per cent of interim reparations has been set aside for the Philippines.

During the last tour of the Vice President, the Philippines was brought closer to the countries of Europe and Asia so that it is reasonable to expect that amicable relations and goodwill will soon be established between these countries and the Philippines.

In the course of the present year, new legations will be established by the Republic of the Philippines in Seattle, Chicago, New Orleans, Paris, and Rome.

(Continued on next page)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The foregoing biographical sketches of the President and members of the cabinet, as well as the list of achievements of the present administration, were furnished to our managing editor thru kindness of the Malacanang Press Secretary, Mr. Juan C. Orendain, to whom we owe a debt of gratitude for the acquisition of such information which we have published hereinabove for the perusal of our readers.

—The Editorial Staff

Conclusion

These facts are verifiable data on record. They can stand as they have stood the scrutiny of the most fault-finding critic of the Roxas administration.

In one year, much has been achieved. The average Filipino finds life almost completely normal. Transportation has become cheaper and easier to procure. Food costs are lower than a year ago. Building materials are entering the country in bigger quantities. Clothing material is much lower than it was fifteen months ago. Through the Surplus Commission, a great many of the citizens have been able to rebuild their homes and industrial plants. Commerce is picking up, and such vital industries as tobacco, hemp, and gold are coming into their own.

The outlook is not dark. With determination, all obstacles to future progress will be removed.

A PHILIPPINE PROBLEM

COMMUNISM AND THE PKM

Considering my civic duty as Filipino, allow me to suggest in this article the practical solution, which in my humble opinion is the only one feasible to solve the critical problem of unrest and widespread terrorism prevailing today in Central Luzon, particularly in the province of Nueva Ecija.

From facts I have gathered concerning the well known organization "P K M", which means "Pambansang Kapisanan ng Magbubukid" (National Association of Peasants), is nothing but the Communist Party established here in the Philippines under an assumed name. The PKM, in conjunction with the "Hukbalahaps," is run under purely communistic principles of government and has been organized under the political doctrine of Karl Marx, whose theory is to spread discontent among the proletariat by promoting the division of classes between the poor and the moneyed, and by causing not only dissension but also hatred between the employees and the employers.

The directing mind and recognized supremo of communism all over the world is none other than the most powerful and biggest dictator still in existence, Generalissimo Josef Stalin.

The solution I propose is the following:

By DR. JOSE CAJUCOM
Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija

Give the Hukbalahaps an amnesty of three or four weeks within which to surrender their unlicensed firearms. Should they choose to defy duly constituted authority and persist in not recognizing our government, then a state of siege should immediately be proclaimed by the President of the Philippines in all the provinces of Central Luzon. Simultaneously, a law should be passed by the Congress of the Philippines, outlawing the Communist Political Party in the Philippines.

I suggest that all recognized local leaders of communism be confined in some remote island or somewhere in Mindanao. Their families will be allowed to join them, on the condition that they will till the land given them. Likewise, all avowed members of the Communist Party who are dissatisfied with their present condition, should be segregated and sent to farms in Mindanao with their families at government's expense. They should be given public land free, say 20 hectares per family, and furnished free work animals, implements and seeds, in order that they may start a new independent life and be happy and

contented. With such a nucleus, the Philippines can start several agricultural colony projects similar to the Koronadal Valley Reservation.

In the meantime, I propose that the government begin immediately a counter propaganda to inform our masses of the true doctrines of communism. They (particularly those with avid communistic leanings) should be told of the true conditions obtaining in Soviet Russia. American authors like Joseph Davis (*Mission to Moscow...*) and William Allen White (*Report On Russia*) tell us that there is no individual liberty whatsoever in Russia.

In this connection, let me cite a few facts on the historic background of communism and its development. Some two decades ago, on the death of Nicolai Lenin, the Apostle of communism and the founder of Soviet Russia, Josef Stalin proclaimed himself dictator of the Communist Republic with the aid of the Red Army. He ousted Leon Trotsky, collaborator of Lenin and cofounder of Communist Government of Russia in 1920, after the fall of the

provisional, so-called White Russian Republican Government of Kerensky. Gradually, Stalin crushed all oppositions. He organized that dreaded Russian secret police infamously known as the "OGPU" which was used in eliminating opposition, such as the Trotskyites party.

In 1930 certain people inhabiting one of the big provinces of European Russia, known as "Koliaks", numbering around seven million and mostly small, independent farmers, were ejected from their land and their properties confiscated. Later, those people were massacred in cold blood.

As a closing warning, I conscientiously appeal to brother Filipinos, the communists and extremist radicals, to mend their ways of action, and not to be deceived any further by communism which they falsely believe as the "Utopia". Let us all be united again, to safeguard the welfare of our country, to achieve the well-being and happiness of the Philippine Republic.

* * *

**The
SUNDAY POST
Manila**

LABOR AND CAPITAL

By Justice JOSE MA. PAREDES
*Former Presiding Judge, Court of
Industrial Relations*

Promotion of the welfare of the employees or workers is nothing but the granting on earth what the workingmen seek in heaven. What do the workers ask that could be dispensed with by their employers? They are the good things of life—those things which in the aggregate determine the so-called standard of living of the nation. These are precisely most of the things which Labor and Capital in their disputes bring to the Court of Industrial Relations for arbitration. These are also the things which some of the employers give to their workers on their own initiative.

The workers should be given just compensation for their labor and an adequate income to meet the essential necessities of civilized life; and the employers, in turn, should allow themselves a fair return on their investments. We have observed that the rapid succession of events that have taken place in our country have unfortunately brought about an artificial meeting ground between labor and capital, hence, the adjustment of the pre-war compensation of labor to the circumstances obtaining at present.

The industrial problems and high cost of living from the advent of liberation to the present and a few more months to come, are the aftermath of the latest world conflagration. They are bound to subside and settle down to their normal levels as soon as our industries shall have been reconstructed and rehabilitated. In the meantime that the employers are formulating plans for the welfare of their workers, it is earnestly hoped that the gradual readjustment in their present relationship shall be pleasant and cordial.

In this connection, it may be added that the human element is a decisive factor in bringing the representatives of labor and capital to a mutual understanding. Personal contact between employers and workers, if car-

ried with an amiable attitude, and with the spirit of cooperation, will help eliminate trivial differences which are often magnified and taken advantage of by certain elements. The milk of human kindness should be poured unstingily into the cup of the unfortunate and needy workers, that they may be able to feel the heartening touch of the much needed help which is not a portion of their wages.

A great number of employers believe that the demands of some workers are insatiable. But this is more apparent than real. In truth in bargaining for the adjustment of their wages to keep body and soul together, the workers are able to gain only a foothold. The minimum wage generally prevailing at present does not yet include an adequate income to enable the workers to meet the essential necessities of civilized life. In common parlance, the workers at present are only striving to live from hand to mouth.

The role of the employer in the laying out of plans for the promotion of the welfare of the employees, should be directed toward that small item to be included in the minimum wage which would enable the workers not only to enjoy three meals a day, but also to allow them an adequate income for their recreation, education of their children, hospital and medical care of their families. In the dispute between the Philippine Refining Company and its laborers, the CIR said:

"The determination of a proper, fair, and just wage for the striking petitioners is the major issue raised in the case. Fundamentally the root cause of the strike is economic; and incidentally, social. If, as disclosed the pre-war wages (1939) were between P1.25 and P4.00 for laborers of different

categories in the respondent company, even a strong imagination could not justify, after the war, especially at the time this decision was being penned, the maintenance of the same scale of wages.

"It is gratifying to note, however, that the respondent company is not adhering to the rank anachronism of insisting on and clinging to the old wage scales, when the actual cost of vital commodities are being placed at five or seven times higher than that obtaining during 1941 and post-war economic and social conditions have greatly changed. We should face the actual economic and social premises and on them base our adjustment of the very apparent wage dislocation.

"The minimum of 'health and decency standard' demands: (a) food of sufficient calorie, vitamin and mineral content to permit the development and maintenance of healthy, disease-resisting bodies and minds; (b) attire or clothing sufficient for the maintenance of health and social esteem; (c) shelter or housing adequate for the same purposes; (d) miscellaneous goods and services necessary for health, safety, recreation, education and normal social intercourse; and (e) savings to help workers' families meet the hazards of home and industrial life."

One should not worry at all about the granting of these small concessions, for the government has a way of knowing whether the employer is able to grant such concessions or not, besides allowing capital a fair return on its investments. There are always means to determine when a given concession will "kill the goose that lays the golden egg." In those cases where the granting of the demands of the workers badly hurts the employers, the Spanish adage: *Contra el vicio*

de pedir hay la virtud de no dar" operates most fittingly.

We should not, however, focus our eyes on a uniform minimum wage. The minimum wage varies with the kind of industry one operates. It also depends upon the locality. Its determining factors are invariably the cost of living, risk in the performance of duties, the degree of skill required and the nature of the business. In view of this, we, therefore, expect to find, different minimum wages for various industries in different provinces and cities.

Collective bargaining is simply the method of attempting to settle the terms of employment through united action, and as such is considered as an essential in industrial democracy. During the conference, the employer might be able to agree on some of the demands, offering his counter-proposition on the others, and give his views on the arbitrariness of the rest.

By this process, he may be able to reduce the issue that can not be agreed upon the conference, thereby submitting the same to the proper government agencies for arbitration and decision without the laborers going on a strike.

This will enable him to operate his business continuously without causing loss to both parties. Should certain demands appear to be not provided for by law, which are not, however, unlawful and detrimental to the employer's interest, the same could be granted by him if his business has the ability to grant them to the workers; thereby proving further his initiative in promoting the welfare of his employees.

The leave of absence with pay is similar to the sick leave and leave of absence being granted to government employees. Is the employer ready to grant this privilege to his workers?

With respect to compensation
(Continued on page 70)

Who Is Who In The Philippines

The Commoner



EULOGIO RODRIGUEZ, Sr.

President of the Nacionalista Party and Chairman of the Coalesced Minorities. President of the Luzon Surety Co., Inc.

Businessman, agriculturist, political leader, champion of clean and honest government, friend and advocate of the masses.

Senator Rodriguez began his political career way back in 1909 when he was first elected municipal president of his hometown, Montalban, Rizal, up to the present time when, despite his age and multifarious duties as head of the coalesced opposition parties in the Philippines, he can still attend daily to the difficult problems of thousands of people who come to him for help and who leave his office with satisfaction, assuring him to give his party their wholehearted support in the coming November elections.

He was born in Montalban, Rizal, on January 21, 1883, being the eldest son of Petronilo Rodriguez and Monica Adona, both natives of Montalban. He received his early education in the public school of his town; was later tutored by Don Benedicto Luna of Manila; studied law for two years but gave it up to engage in business and agriculture before he entered local politics as candidate for municipal president of Montalban in 1909 when he was elected and re-elected to said office, which he discharged continuously up to 1916, when he ran for governorship of Rizal province and won it as a Progresista candidate against his Nacionalista opponents. He served as governor until 1919.

In June, 1922, he was again elected Governor of Rizal after working with the Philippine Vegetable Oil Company for three years during the oil boom. In the middle part of 1923 he resigned as Governor of Rizal to become City Mayor of Manila,

(Continued on page 67)

Educator and Statesman



(From the Congressional Directory, Congress of the United States, Seventy-third Congress, Second Session, January, 1934)

CAMILO OSIAS, Nationalist; educator, author, political leader, social worker; first Filipino division superintendent of schools; former member of directorate of the bureau of education; president of the Natinal University; formerly senator from the second senatorial district, comprising the Provinces of La Union, Pangasinan, and Zambales; was born in Balaoan, La Union, P.I., March 23, 1889; studied in his town, in Vigan (Ilocos Sur, in San Fernando (La Union), and continued in America, being appointed government student to the United States in 1905; was graduated from the Western Illinois State Teachers College, Macomb, Ill., in 1908; attended the University of Chicago for two summer sessions; resided in the city of New York 1908-1910, and obtained his bachelor of science in education from Columbia University and his professional diploma in educational administration and supervision from the Teachers College of New York City; on his return from America, via Europe, he was assigned as teacher in the high school, San Fernando, La Union, in 1910; supervising teacher, Bacnotan, San Juan, and

(Continued on page 69)

Bienvenido A. Tan, LL.M., D.C.L.

Judge of the Court of First Instance of Rizal, Rizal City

Judge Tan was born in Bacolor, Pampanga, on March 22, 1891. A product of public and private schools, holder of LL.B., LL.M., and D.C.L. degrees, who distinguished himself when he passed the bar examinations with a grade of 100% in Criminal Procedure and 98% in Civil Procedure in 1915, and has since been a member of the Philippine Bar, practicing his law profession in the city of Manila, where he was elected City Councilor in 1922 and became President of the Municipal Board of Manila before he quit politics in 1925.



B. A. Tan

He was president of the Philippine Columbian Association; president of the Pampango Association in Manila; Grand Knight, Manila Council No. 1000; and president, Philippine Welfare League. At present he is the treasurer and director of the Philippine Bar Association, and Judge of the Court of First Instance of Rizal at Rizal City (formerly Pasay).

Eulogio Rodriguez, Sr....

(Continued from page 66)

and later represented Nueva Vizcaya in the House of Representatives from February, 1924, to May, 1925.

Elected representative from the second district of Rizal in June, 1925; organized the Philippine Trading Co. in 1926; the Luzon Surety Co. and the Luzon Investment Co. in 1928; organized the National Life Insurance Co. in 1932; reelected representative from Rizal in 1931, and again in 1934; appointed by Governor General Murphy secretary of agriculture and commerce on July 26, 1934; member of the board of directors and later acting vice president of the National Development Co.; reappointed secretary of agriculture and commerce on November 15, 1935 by President Quezon; named acting president of National Development Co. and director of its subsidiary companies; appointed in 1936 member of the board of directors of the Philippine National Bank, Cebu Portland Cement Co. and National Economic Council; after resigning as secretary of agriculture and commerce on December 1, 1938, was appointed president and general manager of the Cebu Portland Cement Co.; appointed Mayor of Manila on January 16, 1940; resigned as mayor of Manila on Aug. 28, 1941, to run for the Senate; and was national campaign manager of the Nacionalista Party for 1941 national elections.

He was incarcerated in dreaded Fort Santiago for seven months during the enemy occupation for aiding the guerrillas and ordering the general cancellation of illegal lease holdings of Jap subjects in Davao when secretary of agriculture in 1936. He was chosen running mate of President Sergio Osmeña in April 1946 presidential elections and could have been elected to the vice presidency by a shift of 60,000 votes, and is now minority leader in the Senate.

Here are some of the comments on Mr. Rodriguez' public service:

"You have rendered the Government a most valuable, efficient and loyal service, and it will be very hard to fill your place... our association both personal and official, I shall always cherish as long as I live. You have been a model public official, a true friend and loyal collaborator."—President Manuel L. Quezon, Nov. 23, 1938.

"...Mayor Rodriguez brought with him to the City Hall three virtues which he imparted to his colleagues: Loyalty, Honesty and Efficiency. Manila never had a greater crusader against vice and corruption."—The Herald Mid-Week Magazine, Jan. 15, 1941.

"If the past record of a public official and the respect of the electorate which he serves mean anything, the appointment of Eulogio Rodriguez as mayor of Manila augurs well for an efficient and successful administration of the city government."—Philippines Free Press.

Lucio M. Tianco

Judge, Municipal Court of Rizal City

Born in Malabon, Rizal, on May 6, 1909; attended the Seminario de San Carlos, Mandaluyong, Rizal, where he finished the primary course in 1920, and the San Vicente de Paul College at San Marcelino, Manila, where he finished his intermediate course in 1923 and the high school in 1927; entered the University of Sto. Tomás to keep up his law course, where he obtained his A.A. in 1929 and his LL.B. degree in 1933, having passed the bar examinations in the same year of his graduation; and passed the Civil Service examination as Probation Officer in 1935. He speaks and writes English, Spanish and Tagalog. From 1933 he has been practicing law as partner of Sevilla & Tianco, 1933-38; assistant attorney, Cavanna Law Offices, 1938-39; partner, Cavanna, Jazminez & Tianco, 1939-40; partner, Cavanna, and Tianco, 1941-44; partner, Caravana, Tianco & Faustino, 1945-46; associated with Congressman Ignacio Santos Díaz and Atty. Apolinario E. Sugueco, 1946; assistant attorney, Lichauco, Picazo & Mejía; later, Roxas, Picazo & Mejía, 1946; and partner, Tianco & Gamboa law offices, from December, 1946, to date.



L. M. Tianco

Prior to his appointment as Justice of the Peace of Pasay, Rizal, in August, 1946, he was a clerk and assistant to the Registrar of the University of Sto. Tomás, 1928-33; secretary, College of Law, Ateneo de Manila, 1937-41; and clerk, Military Police Command, AFWESPAC, 1945. Appointed Judge of the Municipal Court of Rizal City on August 8, 1947, and took his oath of office on August 19, 1947.

Dr. Eduardo V. Caniñosa

City Health Officer of Rizal City

Born in Calamba, Laguna, on October 13, 1901; son of Tomás B. Canicosa and Juana Vera; educated in public and private schools, having obtained his A.A. in 1926 from the University of Sto. Tomás and his M.D. degree from the same university in 1931; appointed president of the sanitary division of Mariquina, San Mateo and Montalban, Rizal, June 1, 1933, and was transferred to Pasay, Rizal, on December 1, 1933, having served as president of the sanitary division up to September 5, 1947, when he was appointed City Health Officer of Rizal City, which position he still holds. Married to Cecilia Geukeko, of Malabon, Rizal, with whom he has four children, Marieta, Tomás, Maximino, and Ofelia.



E. V. Canicosa

JUDGE POMPEYO DIAZ

Judge Pompeyo Diaz, of the People's Court, has recently resigned from the bench to join the law firm now known as Paredez, Diaz & Poblador, located at the Consolidated Investments Bldg., Plaza Goiti, Manila, Tel. 2-93-81; and to continue teaching law in the University of Sto. Tomas, where he is now one of the leading professors of law. He is a holder of A.B. degree from Ateneo de Manila, LL.B. from the University of the Philippines, and LL.M. and D.C.L. degrees from the University of Santo Tomas, the oldest University of the Philippines.

Prior to his appointment as judge of the People's Court, Dr. Diaz held successively the following positions: assistant attorney, Bureau of Justice; acting provincial fiscal of Batangas; judge-at-large; and judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila. He is the son of the late Justice Anacleto Diaz of the Supreme Court.

Demetrio Andres

Director of Mines

When DEMETRIO ANDRES was appointed Director of Mines on April 24, 1947, the consensus of opinion in and outside the Government is that the right man has been placed to the right position. For Director Andres is a surveyor, a lawyer, and a mining engineer, callings which cover all the activities of the Bureau of Mines. He has been in charge of the administration and disposition of the mineral resources of the Philippines since 1924. He was the one who prepared the bill, now Commonwealth Act No. 136, the law creating the Bureau of Mines, and the one who practically organized the said Office. It was also he who prepared the bill which be-



Dir. D. Andres

came Commonwealth Act No. 137, otherwise known as the "Mining Act". In preparation and experience, therefore, it can really be said that he fits the position of Director of Mines to a T.

The life of Director Andres is the story of the life of a civil service man. He is one who came from the rank of the low-salaried government employees but who, by dint of hard work, continuous study and preparation, and unselfish service to the public, has risen to his present position of honor and responsibility. His recent appointment, therefore, will serve as an inspiration for all civil service career men, to work harder with faith and devotion to the service, for they can look forward to the time when they, too, can rise to the top through merit.

He was born of poor parents in the town of Marikina, Rizal, on August 14, 1889. Bereft of parents at a young age, he was forced to face life early and to fight his battles alone. Seeing that his only hope of ever rising above the rung of ordinary laborers is by studying, he left his hometown after finishing the primary grades and enrolled in the Sampaloc Intermediate School where he graduated as valedictorian. He later enrolled in the Manila High School where he graduated in 1911 as salutatorian in the Regular and Surveying Courses and served as editor of their annual.

From 1911 to 1933, he was connected with the Bureau of

Lands in various capacities. Starting as Apprentice Surveyor with a monthly salary of P20.00, he steadily rose to Junior Surveyor, Senior Surveyor, Chief of Cadastral Survey Parties, Division Inspector, and Chief of the Mineral Lands Administration Division. At one time, he was made Acting Chief of the Friar Lands Division, to straighten out its affairs after the discovery of several anomalies in that division, including the famous Estefania Serrano case, and still at another time, he was made Acting Chief Surveyor of the same Bureau.

In 1933, when the new Division of Mineral Resources under the Department of Agriculture and Commerce was organized, he was made 2nd Assistant Chief thereof with the late Director Quirico Abadilla as its 1st Assistant Chief. In 1936, when the Bureau of Mines was created under Com. Act No. 136, Mr. Andres was appointed Chief of the Mineral Lands Administration and Survey Division of the new Bureau. In addition, he was designated Assistant to the Director to assist the latter in the administration of the Bureau and in the formulation of policies. He was often consulted by the Director not only on legal questions but also on technical matters. He had been act-

Esteban R. Abada

Philippine Educator

Under his control and supervision as of July, 1946, are 11 normal and technical schools, 188 secondary schools (including general, secondary trade, secondary agricultural, and rural), and 11,904 elementary schools, with their force of 56,851 teachers and their enrolment of 3,257,868 pupils.

He was born in the town of Saravia, Negros Occidental, on March 15, 1896, or about two years before Commodore Dewey battered the Spanish fleet at Manila Bay. He received his early schooling at the public school of Kabankalan, Negros Occidental. Later he came to Manila to enroll as a student pensionado at the Philippine Normal School. He was president of his class.

He became an elementary classroom teacher soon after graduation from the normal school in 1915. A little over a year afterwards he was promoted as an elementary school principal, and in still another year rose to be a supervising teacher.



E. R. Abada

Director of Education

He arrived in the United States in the fall of 1919 as a pensionado of the Philippine Government. He obtained a Teacher's Life Certificate besides an academic degree (A.B. with distinction, University of Michigan), and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Like many others of his countrymen who have been to America, he developed a genuine faith in democracy and an abiding admiration for the American way of life.

After his return to the Philippines in 1922, he was assigned as a secondary school teacher. Two years later he became a high school principal, in 1927 a division superintendent of schools, and in 1939 the administrative officer of the Bureau of Education. By this time he had seen service in various parts of his country. During much of the Japanese occupation he stayed on his farm in Mindoro.

He is a member of the National Council of Education, the Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines, and the Government Radio Broadcasting Committee. He has likewise something to do with the preparation of regulations governing the selection of Filipino pensionados for the United States and other foreign countries.

In his book, *A Decade of American Government in the Philippines*, Dr. David P. Barrows of the University of California said: "American claims of contributing to the world's experience in the governance of empire lie in the personal and political liberty guaranteed to the Filipinos and in the success of popular education." Unfortunately, because of the war, the cause of popular education in the Philippines suffered a tremendous setback. At the time of liberation approximately 85 per cent of the school buildings in the country were found to have been destroyed or damaged. In many places school equipment, materials and supplies, let alone textbooks and supplementary readers, had virtually disappeared. And on top of all these difficulties, school children by the thousands sought desperately to gain admission in the public schools.

These were among the problems that faced Esteban R. Abada when he assumed office as Director of Education on June 27, 1946. They are his problems still.

ing as such when the last world war broke out.

Soon after liberation, he was asked to reorganize the Bureau of Mines and was appointed its Officer-in-Charge. The duties he had been discharging as such are the same and identical to those of the Director of Mines. Consequently, it may

be said that when Director Andres assumed his new position, the functions and responsibilities attendant thereto were not new to him.

He has been a member of the Board of Examiners for Surveyors, lecturer on Mining Laws in the University of the (Continued on page 74)

Dr. Sixto Antonio

Physician

A native of Pasig, Rizal. Former municipal president of his hometown; elected member of the provincial board of Rizal before the outbreak of the last world war; was campaign manager for the Liberal Party in the national elections of April 23, 1946; and appointed provincial governor of Rizal in June, 1946. He is now the official candidate of the Liberal Party for provincial governor of Rizal, and his opponent is Atty. Francisco Sevilla, twice elected governor of Rizal province (1931-37), official candidate of the coalesced minorities under the banner of the Nacionalista Party.



Irineo Ranjo

Judge, Court of First Instance, First District



Judge Ranjo was born in Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte, on September 18, 1882; graduated from the Philippine Normal School in 1903; worked as clerk and later as teacher, 1903-11; appointed Clerk of Court of First Instance of Ilocos Norte, 1911-19; elected Representative, 1922-25; Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, 1934-35; appointed Provincial Governor of Ilocos Norte after liberation; and Judge of the Court of First Instance at present. Married to Gorgonia Agullana (now deceased), with whom he has a son, Irineo Ranjo, Jr. A Liberal by party affiliation and a Catholic by religion.

Camilo Osias . . .

(Continued from page 66)

San Fernando, 1910-1914; academic supervisor of city schools, Manila, 1914-1915; first Filipino superintendent of schools, assigned to Bataan and later to Mindoro, 1915-1916; assistant chief, academic division, bureau of education in 1916; superintendent of schools for Tayabas in 1917; second assistant director of education, 1917-1919; first assistant director of education, 1920-21; member of the first Philippine mission to the United States, 1919-20; secretary-treasurer and first vice-president, Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation, 1918-1929; head of Philippine Delegation, once to Japan, and twice to China; professorial lecturer, University of the Philippines, 1919-1921; president National University, December 1, 1921, to the present time; doctor of laws; was awarded the Columbia University medal for service, October, 1929; author of the series of eight Philippine readers used in the Philippine public schools: Education in the Philippines Under the Spanish Regime, Rizal and Education, Barrio Life and Barrio Education, Our Education and Dynamic Filipinism, Evangelical Christianity in the Philippines (in collaboration), Ti Filipinas Ditoy Lubong, The Philippine Charter of Liberty (in collaboration), Rizal and Regaining Our Eden Lost (in collaboration), etc.; senator from the second senatorial district, June, 1925, to February 7, 1929, being credited with the largest majority ever obtained by a Filipino elective official; elected Resident Commissioner from the Philippines to the United States Congress from March 4, 1929, to March 3, 1932; re-elected to March 3, 1935.

Additional: Member of the Constitutional Convention and signer of the Constitution; member, first National Assembly; occupied different educational positions from the lowest to the highest.

Dr. Guillermo C. Torres

Born in Malate, Manila, on February 10, 1901; son of Alejandro Torres (of Malabon, Rizal) and Oliva Castillo (of Malate, Manila); attended the Zamboanga High School, 1918-22, where he finished his secondary course; studied nursing in the Zamboanga General Hospital School of Nursing, where he graduated in 1924, took postgraduate course with the School of Public Health Nursing in 1924, and passed the Board of Examiners for Nurses the same year. He then studied dentistry with the College of Dentistry, National University, where he obtained his D.D.S. degree in 1930 and passed the examinations given by the Board of Dental Examiners in June, 1930.



Dr. Torres married the former Miss Petronila Cabantog, a registered nurse, native of Pagsanjan, Laguna, on December 31, 1932, and the latter died at Baclaran, Parañaque, Rizal, on June 15, 1943, leaving three orphans, Guillermo, Jr., Patricia and Gerónimo, who are now under the care of their father, Dr. Torres. Three years later, or on May 12, 1946, Dr. Torres married his second wife, the former Miss Hilaria Protacio, a registered midwife, with whom he now has one child, Herminia, born February 18, 1947.

Before he became a dentist, Dr. Torres held important positions with the government as district nurse in Zamboanga, from November 20, 1924, to December 20, 1924; acting President of the Sanitary Division of Isabela, Basilan, Zamboanga, from December 21, 1924, to September 30, 1925; promoted in October, 1925, to Administrative Officer, hospital superintendent and cashier with special appointment by the provincial treasurer of Misamis as his deputy in the collection of Hospital funds up to January, 1926; transferred to Occidental Negros Provincial Hospital in the same capacity with promotion in grade, from January, 1926, to January, 1927; engaged in private nursing in Manila from January, 1927, to December, 1927; worked as ward nurse from December, 1927, in Santol Tuberculosis Sanatorium, under the Phil. Is. Antituberculosis Society, up to December, 1931, during which period he was taking up dentistry in the College of Dentistry of the National University.

In March, 1932, he engaged in dental practice in the city of Manila and conducted a dental clinic in Baclaran, Parañaque, Rizal, until 1945. During the early part of liberation, he served as Dentist under the PCAU-27 in Santa Ana, Manila, from February 18, 1945, to April 15, 1945. On May 16, 1945, he transferred to the City Health Department as dispensary dentist with station in Pasay, Rizal, up to July, 1945. On August, 1945, he was appointed a Municipal Dentist of Pasay; and on August 16, 1947, he was appointed City Dentist of Rizal City, which position he still holds. Residence address: 763 Leveriza, Rizal City.

Bonifacio Ferreras

From his humble position as roadroller mechanic and foreman in the municipality of Pasay, Rizal, from 1929 to 1942, Mr. Ferreras rose to his present position as contractor and president of the Pacific Construction and Sawmill, Inc., operating lumber concessions and sawmills in the island of Polillo, Quezon province, with head office at Rizal City.



Mr. Ferreras was born in Pililla, Rizal, on May 4, 1903; son of Candido Ferreras and Justina Masarap; a product of the Philippine School of Arts and Trades, and a progressive businessman who rose from the bottom to the top of his ambition as contractor and head of a corporation. He married the former Miss Consolacion Cuneta, of Pasay, with whom he has three children, Rodolfo, Teresita, and Renato. He belongs to no political party, and is a Roman Catholic by religion.

POLITICS

SENATORIAL CANDIDATES of the TWO CONTENDING MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES

LIBERAL PARTY

LORENZO TAÑADA
PRIMITIVO LOVINA
PABLO ANGELES DAVID
EMILIANO T. TIRONA
VICENTE MADRIGAL
CARLOS S. TAN
GERONIMA PECSON

LORENZO TAÑADA, Lawyer.—Born in Gumaca, Quezon, August 10, 1898. Graduate of De La Salle College, University of the Philippines, Harvard Law School. Conferred doctorate of civil law by Santo Tomás University. Formerly Judge of the Court of First Instance, presently Solicitor-General.

Fearless investigator and public prosecutor.

PRIMITIVO LOVINA, Banker.—Born in Pasay, Rizal, November 27, 1896. Philippine School of Commerce graduate. Starting as stenographer in the Philippine National Bank, he rose steadily until he became vice-president of that institution. Specialized in banking in the United States. Organized the Manila Surety and Fidelity Company; named chairman and general manager of NAFCO in 1946, then chairman of the RFC.

Champions the cause of the laboring class.

PABLO ANGELES DAVID, Lawyer.—Born in Bacolor, Pampanga, August 17, 1889. Graduate of Liceo de Manila and Escuela de Derecho. Was provincial fiscal of Pampanga, provincial

NACIONALISTA PARTY

COALESCED MINORITIES

EULOGIO RODRIGUEZ, SR.
CAMILO OSIAS
SOTERO B. CABAUGH
FELIXBERTO M. SERRANO
JOSE M. VELOSO
EMILIO M. JAVIER
JOSE F. IMPERIAL
JESUS BARRERA

EULOGIO RODRIGUEZ, Sr., Agriculturist, Businessman, Political Leader, President of the Nacionalista Party and Chairman of Coalesced Minorities.—(See cut and biographical sketch on page 66.)

CAMILO OSIAS, Educator, Author, and Statesman.—Former President of the National University, Senator from the Second Senatorial District, Resident Commissioner to the United States Congress, Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and Member of the First National Assembly. (See cut and biographical sketch on page 66.)

SOTERO B. CABAUGH, Lawyer.—Former Secretary of Public Works and Communications under the Osmeña regime; Assemblyman from Cebu for three terms; Judge of the Court of First Instance until the outbreak of the War; elected Provincial Governor of Cebu who defeated Mariano Cuenco (now Senator); Author of the idea of soliciting voluntary contributions from the inhabitants of the Province of Cebu for the purchase of an Airplane called the "Spirit of Cebu," which was donated by the Province of Cebu to the Philippine Army months immediately before the outbreak of the last world War. Refined and unassuming, honest, intelligent, and hard-working public official.

FELIXBERTO M. SERRANO, Lawyer, Author, Orator, and Professor of Law.—Congressman from the First District of Batangas; President of the Philippine Youth Party; Vice-President of the Philippine Lawyers' Guild; Director, Philippine Lawyers' Association; Adjudged by the metropolitan press the most outstanding parliamentarian of the First Congress of the Republic of the Philippines; one of the few Filipinos accorded the honor of inclusion in the Biographical Encyclopedia of the World. A staunch defender of Democracy and friend of the laboring class.

JOSE M. VELOSO, Lawyer, Businessman, and Statesman.—Born in San Isidro, Leyte, April 30, 1886; son of Isidro Veloso and Casiana Morte; attended the seminary college of Cebu, 1903, and the University of Sto. Tomás, Manila, where he graduated as "Licenciado en Derecho" (Master of Laws) in 1909, and passed the bar examinations the same year; practiced law for several years, before entering politics; twice elected Provincial Governor of Leyte; Member of the House of Representatives for four terms; three times elected Senator from Samar-Leyte District; and Member of the Independence Mission to the United States headed by the late President Manuel L. Quezon.

EMILIO M. JAVIER, Doctor of Juridical Science, Lawyer, Author, and Professor of Law.—Born in the city of Iloilo, September 13, 1893, but was raised in Sagay, Occidental Negros, of

Labor And Capital . . .

(Continued from page 65)

tion in case of injury or death: Suppose the employer is under obligation to give the injured or the beneficiary of the deceased worker the corresponding compensation in this case. During the period, however, the business is suffering from losses. Should he discontinue or continue such compensation?

The price of commodities are reportedly on the downward trend now although slowly and gradually, while the workers are asking for concessions that are the consequences of high prices. Is it advisable to suspend the granting of high cost of labor until things reach their normal levels?

May the employer discharge or lay off certain laborers who, upon report of competent medical authority, are found un-

fit for work or are physically unfit to continue the performance of their work because of their ailment?

The law allows the employer to realize a fair return on his capital invested in business. How much per centum per annum is a fair return?

These are provocative questions. I have given a brief glimpse of an incomplete but wide panorama of what I consider the "employer's initiative in promoting welfare plans for employees." The realization of these plans will be a long step toward the dignification of labor by capital itself and the incarnation of those principles which make democracy the most potent factor in shaping the destinies of free men in free countries.—*Sunday Post*

LIBERAL PARTY—Continued

board member, Representative to the Philippine Legislature from the first district of his province, elected Governor of Pampanga in 1931, appointed Judge of the Court of First Instance, and now provincial governor of Pampanga.

Campaigned successfully for the restoration of peace and order in his home province.

EMILIANO T. TIRONA, Lawyer.—Born in Kawit, Cavite; graduated from Ateneo de Manila. First elected to represent his province in the Philippine Assembly, he has ably served his province as a political leader for many years as member of the House of Representatives for several terms and as Senator from the Fourth District. He was also a judge of the court of first instance for several years, and was a member of the Laurel Cabinet during the Japanese occupation. Elected Senator in 1941, which position he still holds.

VICENTE MADRIGAL, Financier.—Born in Ligao, Albay, Albay 7, 1880. Graduate of Letran College and Sto. Tomas University. From a humble employee, Madrigal rose steadily to his present preeminence in industrial and social world. He is also an agriculturist, publisher, industrial manufacturer, and shipping magnate. Elected Senator in 1941.

FERNANDO LOPEZ, Lawyer and Businessman.—Born in Jaro, Iloilo, April 13, 1904. Obtained his LL.B. from the University of Sto. Tomás in 1925; admitted to bar same year. Presently Mayor of Iloilo City, Lopez is also a publisher, philanthropist, and a social worker. He is respected and admired by the rich and the poor alike.

CARLOS S. TAN, Lawyer.—Born in Ormoc, Leyte, November 4, 1895. A.B., San Juan de Letran; LL.B., University of the Philippines. Admitted to bar in 1915. Elected Representative from Leyte in 1922, a position he still holds, having been re-elected five times.

GERONIMA T. PECSON, Educator and Social Welfare Worker.—Born in Lingayen, Pangasinan, 1899. Graduate of the University of the Philippines with A.B. and H.T.C. degrees. A veteran educator and indefatigable social welfare worker. She is chairman of the Junior Red Cross, Manila-Rizal chapter, and presently social secretary of Malacañan.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES FOR SENATORS

HILARIO C. MONCADO, founder and supreme president of the Filipino Crusaders World Army, Inc., with the title of "Five-Star General"; holder of A.M., LL.M., D.C.L., and LL.D. degrees; alumnus of various colleges and universities; founder and president of the Filipino Federation of America; former senior delegate from Cebu to the Constitutional Convention, and member of Philippine Bar Association.

Ilocano and Visayan parentage; graduated as A.B. (Magna cum Laude) from the Silliman University in 1915, and LL.B. from the University of the Philippines; one of the Bar Topnotchers in 1919, and took his postgraduate course in the Law School of the University of Michigan where he obtained his Doctor of Juridical Science degree in 1932; appointed for two consecutive school years as Fellow of the Michigan Law School and came back to the Philippines in 1932 in a trip around the world; appointed Head of the Political Science department of the Silliman University, and later founded and became the first Dean of the College of Law of same University. Author of Philippine Law on Partnerships and the Philippine Law on Agency, etc. Founder and President of the Democrata Party in Negros Oriental for many years, and was candidate for Vice President with the late Juan Sumulong in the 1941 national elections.

JOSE F. IMPERIAL, Civil Engineer.—Former Provincial Governor of Albay and Technical Adviser to the late President, His Excellency, Manuel L. Quezon. Born in Legaspi, Albay, March 14, 1893; graduated from the elementary school of the College of San Vicente Ferrer at Guinobatan, Albay; obtained his A.B. degree from the Letran College, and graduated as Civil Engineer from the University of Sto. Tomás, where he also studied Law. He was Assistant District Engineer of Albay, supervising engineer of the then Subprovince of Catanduanes, and later, District Engineer of Sorsogon. After seven years of service in the government, he engaged in agricultural, industrial and commercial pursuits; began his political career in 1925 and was elected Provincial Governor of Albay in 1935. As a recognition of his meritorious services, President Quezon appointed him a Technical Adviser on public works and political matters. During the Japanese occupation he took part in the underground resistance movement until the liberation of the Philippines by the American armed forces. During the last elections, he was Campaign Manager for the Liberal Party, but joined the Nacionalista Party recently to save Democracy from grave abuses committed by the party in power.

JESUS BARRERA, Lawyer.—President of the Democratic Alliance. Fearless champion of the cause of the common man. Born in Concepcion, Tarlac, December 18, 1896. Graduate, Manila High School; A.B. and LL.B., University of the Philippines; LL.M. and D.C.L., University of Sto. Tomás. Co-founder and ex-chairman, Civil Liberties Union of the Philippines and Free Philippines. Formerly judge of court of first instance.

MANUEL DIKIT, Colonel, Guerrilla Unit, Fil-American Irregular Troops; graduate of the Philippine Normal School, and holder of LL.B. degree; member, Philippine Veterans Board; champions the cause of unrecognized but deserving guerrillas.

PERFECTO ABORDO, lawyer; graduate of the Philippine Normal School; holder of LL.B., LL.M., and D.C.L. degrees; former provincial governor of Palawan, and one of the officers of the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office.

NOTICE

We will publish a *SPECIAL NUMBER* of the *REPUBLIC* for the coming *CHRISTMAS*, featuring the pictures and biographical sketches of the triumphant candidates for Senators, Governors and Members of the Provincial Boards, together with a list of elected Municipal Mayors, Vice Mayors and Councilors, and Members of City Councils or Municipal Boards in the November 11, 1947-general elections.

We will also publish the continuation of the *Important Events and Historic Documents* leading to the establishment of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and the Inauguration of the Philippine Republic, with a *Directory of Leading officials, professional and business men of the Philippines, Etc.*

THE REPUBLIC
3460 Taft Ave., Rizal City

The NACIONALISTA Candidates For Councilors Of Rizal City

1. JOSE ESCUETA (*Reformista*)
2. GODOFREDO DEL ROSARIO (*Nacionalista*)
3. FLORENTINO ORCA (*Nacionalista*)
4. ALIPIO PESTANAS (*Reformista*)
5. ARTEMIO REYES (*Nacionalista*)
6. ILDEFONSO K. ROMEO (*Obrerista*)
7. ADOLFO C. SANTOS (*Obrerista*)

The above-named candidates were officially nominated by a steering committee composed of nine members, viz., Ricardo Medina, chairman, and Blas Garcia, Ciriaco Gregorio, Pedro Celestial, Alejandro Mendoza, Casimiro D. Anastacio, Eligio Villanueva, Jacinto Domingo, and Jacinto Manuel, members, who were appointed by the Nacionalista Convention held July 20, 1947, in which Attorneys Segundo Mastrili, Policarpo G. Almeda, and Enrique T. Manaloto, former vice-president Jose S. Milan, former councilors Macario Vasquez, Miguel Gutierrez, and other prominent Obrerista leaders took part. The convention approved the coalition with the Reformist Party, headed by former Representative Miguel R. Cornejo, who nominated two of his men, Escueta and Captain Pestañas, as standard-bearers of the Reformist party, as he declined to run for any office this time. For the information of the public, we are publishing hereinbelow the cuts and biographical sketches of the official candidates of the coalesced minorities for Councilors of Rizal City, in alphabetical order:

Godofredo del Rosario

Businessman; labor leader; organizer, and president of municipal committee of the Nacionalista Party in Rizal City, with a brilliant record as member of the municipal council of Pasay, as follows: Elected municipal councilor, occupying first place, in the elections of June, 1919; for his loyalty to President Miguel R. Cornejo, the latter recommended him for appointment to Vice Presidency to succeed Blas Garcia, resigned, in 1921; was acting Municipal President during the absence of Pres. Cornejo while the latter was campaigning as candidate for Governor of Rizal in 1922; re-elected municipal councilor, 1922-25; elected Vice-President of Pasay during the administration of Pres. Carlos C. Cruz, 1925-28; appointed Municipal Secretary during the second administration of Pres. Cornejo, 1928-30; elected Mun. Vice-Mayor of Pasay with Mayor



Rufino F. Mateo, 1937-40; and acting Mun. Mayor for sometime in Oct., 1940. After liberation, he was appointed Municipal Councilor during the administration of Acting Mayor Adolfo C. Santos, 1945-46. As business executive he was salesman of El Centro de Modas, 1911-23; business manager, 1923-31; store manager, L. R. Aguinaldo, 1931-35; store manager, Ang Tibay, 1936-38; and store manager, National Footwear Corporation, 1938-46. Born in Sta. Cruz, Manila, November 8, 1888; son of Ignacio del Rosario and Marta Almario; a graduate of San Beda College (High School), 1908; married to former Miss Manuela Acosta, with whom he has five children, viz., Marta, Natividad, José, Patrocinio, and Angelita; a Nacionalista by party affiliation.

Jose Escueta

Businessman; president, Pasay Market Vendors' Association; acting counselor and head of Transportation and Communications Chamber of the United Philippines Organization (BUKLOD); appointed municipal councilor of Pasay, 1945-46. Born in Alaminos, Laguna, March 13, 1903; son of Felipe Escueta and Eufemia Buicer de Escueta; a graduate of the Instituto Burgos, holder of A.A. title, and 4th-Year Law, University of Manila; ex-supply officer, R.O.T.C. Camagon (Guerrilla) Unit; married to the former Miss Eleuteria Magsarile, with whom he has ten children—Buenaventura, Felisa, Aurora, Nenita, Jose Jr., Ismael, Teresita, Carmen, Baby, and Arturo. He campaigned for President Roxas with Atty. Migueñ R. Cornejo, who was then a candidate for congressman in the first district of Rizal in the last national elections, and made a good display of his ability as a Tagalog orator. He made himself famous in his controversy with Mayor Rufino F. Mateo. Mr. Escueta is a Reformist by party affiliation.



Florentino Orca

An experienced Philippine National Bank employee and later accountant, from 1916 to 1943; at present with the Stock Control, Supply Division of the 4th Air Depot, U. S. Army, Mr. Orca has been chosen from among 21 aspirants for nomination as candidate for Councilor of Rizal City where he can be of service as member of the Finance and Budget Committee. Born in Pasay, Rizal, on October 16, 1896; son of Hugo Orca and Francisca Vito Cruz; a graduate of Pasay Primary School, Tondo Intermediate School, Philippine School of Arts and Trades, and Far Eastern College (now Far Eastern University); starting as a typist of the Phil. National Bank in 1916 he rose to the position of Accountant of one of its departments where he served until 1943; elected Municipal Councilor of Pasay, 1937-40; and active member of various associations, Pasay Club, Lakas Kabataan, etc. Married to former Miss Joaquina Granados in October, 1923; a Nacionalista by party affiliation.



Alipio Pestanas

A guerilla leader with the rank of Captain, commanding the Camagon Unit of the R.O.T.C. (Hunters) in Pasay during the Japanese occupation and liberation of Pasay, Mr. Pastañas was appointed acting Municipal Mayor of Pasay during the first days of the reorganization of the municipal government of Pasay from February to May, 1945. Formerly a construction foreman, being a graduate of the Philippine School of Arts and Trades in 1927, he was appointed In-Charge of the Anti-Vice Squad of the Police Force of Pasay during the administration of President Cornejo, 1919-22 and 1928-31; supervised the construction of the Pasay Carnival and Fair in 1919 and 1928; and engaged in business as merchant, and now as manager of the Taft Theatre. Born in Pasay, Rizal, on August 15, 1889; son of Tomás F. Pestañas and Rosenda R. Santos; married to Guadalupe Villena, with whom he has seven children, Florentina, Beatriz, Josefa, Lily, Angelita, Aida, and Alipio Jr. He is a Reformista by party affiliation.



Artemio Reyes

Pharmacist, Proprietor, and Agriculturist; elected municipal councilor of Pasay, 1925-28, and appointed Vice-Mayor, 1945-46; born in the barrio of San Rafael, Pasay, Rizal on March 23, 1885; son of former Municipal Captain and President Mauro Reyes and Severa Jimenez de Reyes; A. B. from Liceo de Manila, 1902; and graduated from the Rizal College of Pharmacy, 1905, having passed the pharmaceutical examinations in 1908; married to Adelaida Manalo of Pateros, Rizal, in 1917, and has two children, David and Teresita. A Nacionalista by party affiliation.



Ildefonso K. Romey

A labor leader, a vernacular orator and writer, and elected municipal councilor of Pasay for several terms from 1928 to 1940, having been the floor leader during the second term of office of former municipal president Miguel R. Cornejo, with whom he co-operated in improving the market, roads, sanitation, school, and cemetery of Pasay. He served during the terms of Pres. Moises San Juan and Mayor Rufino Mateo. He was a member of the National Commission of Labor and Federacion Obrera de la Industria Tabaquera de Filipinas (FUITAF) and one of the labor leaders who fought for the improvement of labor conditions of the cigarmakers and other industrial laborers and employees. Born in Binondo, Manila, on January 23, 1891; son of Jose Romey and Pantaleona Kayco; a product of Colegio San Jose, Binondo; an industrialist by occupation. Married to Rosalia de Guia, September 4, 1920; and has six children—Eva, Venicio, José, Ildefonso, Jr., Adelaida, and Norma. He was private secretary to former Sen. Lope K. Santos in 1921-23. A Nacionalista Obrerista by party affiliation.



Adolfo C. Santos

Newspaperman, Politician, and Intellectual Leader, with an enviable record of having occupied first place as Municipal Councilor of Pasay in the three successive elections, 1931, 1934, and 1937, during the past administrations of Municipal President Moises San Juan (1931-37) and Municipal Mayor Rufino F. Mateo (1937-40); elected Municipal Vice Mayor of Pasay in 1940-41; appointed Acting Municipal Mayor of Pasay, August 1, 1945, which office he discharged until June, 1946, when President Roxas appointed Mr. Mateo Municipal Mayor of Pasay to succeed him because he was an Osmeña appointee. Born in Pasay, Rizal (now Rizal City), on June 21, 1903; son of Rufino Santos and Micaela C. de Santos; studied in the Pasay Primary School, Ermita Elementary School, Mapa (East) High School, University of the Philippines, and Arellano Law College, holder of A.A. title, and law student at present. Member of Club Civico de Pasay, Newspaper Guild, Lakas Kabataan Athletic Association, etc. Married to former Miss Florencia Flores, December 21, 1929, with whom he has two children, Conrado and Alicia; a Nacionalista (Obrerista) by party affiliation.



OUR AIMS AND PURPOSES

1. To seek the amendment of the Rizal City Charter with a view to making the positions of Mayor and Vice Mayor elective, and the Municipal Board to be presided over by a President to be chosen from among its elected members; and to preserve the name of "Pasay."
2. To have the Heads of City Departments appointed by the President of the Philippines upon recommendation of the City Mayor with the consent of the City Council.
3. To restore public street lights; reconstruct or repair the roads and open new streets; introduce drainage and sewer system; urbanize and beautify the town; improve the sanitary conditions; establish public parks, playgrounds, and public libraries; open more elementary schools; and conduct a City High School; reorganize the Police Force and the Fire Department; etc.
4. To standardize the salaries of officers and employees, teachers, policemen, firemen, sanitary inspectors, street laborers, market collectors, etc., to effect social justice; and
5. To maintain public peace and order, and to render honest, efficient and faithful service to the public.

NACIONALISTA PARTY
Coalesced Minorities of Rizal City

NACIONALISTA PARTY (COALESCED MINORITIES), RIZAL CITY

STEERING COMMITTEE: Ricardo Medina, chairman; Blas Garcia, Jacinto Villanueva, Jacinto Domingo, Pedro Celestial, Casimiro Anastacio, Eligio Villanueva, Alejandro Mendoza; and Ciriaco Gregorio, members.

LEGAL STAFF: Attorneys Enrique T. Manaloto, Lorenzo S. Ramos, and Magdaleno M. Palacol.

CAMPAIGN MANAGERS: Atty. Miguel R. Cornejo, chief campaign manager, and Ildefonso K. Romey, Antonio Gamulo, Ciriaco Gregorio, Casimiro Anastacio, Cirilo Castro, Pablo Celle, Lazaro de Leon, Pantaleon Evangelista, Alfredo Ballesteros, Leoncio Serafico, "United 11," and others, assistants.

The Nacionalista Delegate In Charge Of Election Affairs In Pasay

Enrique T. Manaloto

Born in Pasay, Rizal, on July 15, 1901; son of Cesario A. Manaloto and Andrea Tenorio; attended the Pasay Central School, the Philippine Normal School, and the National Law College,



E. T. MANALOTO

University of Manila, where he obtained his LL.B. degree, and passed the Bar examinations in 1927; appointed Justice of the Peace of Mati, Davao, 1926-27; First Public Defender, Dept of Labor, 1935-41; appointed Mayor of Pasay, then City of Greater Manila, October 12, 1942, and served until March 15, 1945, being an officer of R.O.T.C. Guerrilla; and appointed Public Defender, 1945-46; and is now practicing attorney and notary public. Married to former Miss Cecilia Sauler, with whom he has two daughters, Fé and Elvira. Member of the Club Civico de Pasay and other associations; a Nacionalista by party affiliation, and an Aglipayan (Phil. In-

dependent Church) by religion. Atty. Manaloto is acting Counselor and Head of the Labor and Industry chamber of the United Philippines Organization, otherwise known as "Buklod"; chief legal adviser of the Nacionalista party in Pasay, and member of the provincial committee of said party in Rizal. During the occupation, he had done a lot for the 72,000 people who lived peacefully under his wise leadership and administration.

—oOo—

Gavino C. Santiago, M.D.

Born in Barasoain, Malolos, Bulacan, on October 25, 1910; son of Luciano Santiago (deceased) and Elisa Cruz of same municipality; graduated from the Provincial High School of Bulacan at Malolos in 1929, and from the University of Sto. Tomas, Manila, where he obtained his A.A. in 1931, and M.D. in 1938; fellow in tuberculosis at the Quezon Institute, 1939-41; fellow in Radiology at P.G.H., 1941; appointed physician as T.B. Specialist and Radiologist at the Pampanga Provincial Hospital before the outbreak of the War, and then at the Rizal Provincial Hospital after liberation. He resigned from government service in 1946 to engage in private practice. Member of the Manila Medical Society and of the Philippine Medical Ass'n. During the occupation he took an active part in the underground resistance movement as captain of the medical corps of the National Volunteers, Cornejo Brigade, Fort Wm. McKinley Division, Hugh Straughn's Fil-American Irregular Troops.

Married to the former Miss Juliana B. Miguel, former municipal councilor of Pasig, Rizal, (now deceased), with whom he



DR. SANTIAGO

La ABSOLUCION

(Andal & Sons)

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND TRANSPORTATION

OFFICES:

212 F. B. Harrison Street
3855 Taft Avenue, Rizal City

REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

OFFICES:

Room 301, Guison Building
775 Rizal Avenue, Manila

AGAPITO B. ANDAL, founder and general manager of the above-mentioned firm, is one of the most successful businessmen of Pasay, now Rizal City, who, on August 17, 1915, was held and beaten up in the barrio of Sta. Clara, Aplaya, in Batangas, Batangas, his hometown, by approximately twenty men, most of whom were fishermen residing in that place known as "Aplaya"

(correct word, "Playa," meaning shore or beach), as a result of a discussion he had previous to that incident with a barrio folk. In his self-defense, he killed one of his adversaries on that occasion, and was then accused of homicide before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, where he was convicted and sentenced to a prison term of 14 years, eight months and twenty-one days, and to pay an indemnity to the heir of the deceased in the sum of one thousand pesos, plus the costs. From that decision of the Court of First Instance of Batangas, he appealed to the Supreme Court thru his defense counsel, Attorney Claro M. Recto, and was acquitted by the high tribunal. Since that time he opened his own business under the firm name, "ABSOLUCION", meaning acquittal. He likes this name because it reminds him of his fight for truth and justice which he won after many years of sacrifice, and he is now making a success through honest and efficient service to his countrymen, supplying their construction materials, transportation, and realty, especially during these days of rehabilitation.



A. B. ANDAL

has one daughter, Priscilla Leovina. A Roman Catholic by religion.

At present he is the physician and surgeon of his own clinic known as the "Santiago Chest and X-Ray Clinic" at Pasig, Rizal; and Chief Medical Officer of the United Philippines Organization (Buklod).

—oOo—

Demetrio Andres . . .

(Continued from page 72)

Philippines (School of Surveying); and instructor on Mining Laws and Surveying in the Mapua Institute of Technology.

He is married to the former Miss Maria Mesa of Manduriao, Iloilo, and from this hap-

py union, ten children were born, two of whom are mining engineers, one, a pharmacist, and another, a B.S.E. graduate.

Manila, August 12, 1947.

DIRECTORY
of the
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
FOR 1947

★ ★ ★

His Excellency **MANUEL A. ROXAS**, of Capiz, President of the Philippines
Hon. **ELPIDIO QUIRINO**, of Ilocos Sur, Vice-President of the Philippines

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Telephone 2-69-71

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President of the Philippines

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Tel. Nos.: Auditor General —2-72-25
Deputy Auditor General —2-80-27

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(As of August 8, 1947)

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Nazario Nadurata	Chief, Records Division	455 A. Mabini, Caloocan, Rizal
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 Nicanor Reyes, Supervising Auditor; res., 4 Blumentritt, San Juan, Rizal

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 Enrique Zapanta, People's Court, etc.; res., Taytay, Rizal

Antonio G. Olympia, Dept. of Justice, etc.; res., 1632 P. Leoncio, Sampaloc, Manila
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National Audit Department "B"

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GOVERNMENT OWNED AND/OR CONTROLLED CORPORATIONS

Reconstruction Finance Corporation

Gregorio S. Licaros, Auditor; res., Meycawayan, Bulacan

Agricultural Machinery and Equipment Corporation

Rufo Fabregas, Auditor; res., 1808 Rizal Avenue, Manila

Surplus Property Commission

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Manila Railroad Company and Manila Hotel

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Rosendo Reinoso, Auditor; res., 282-C Decena, Rizal City

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 tion; res., 20 Gen. San Luis, San Juan, Rizal
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 (Detailed as Div. Forest Inspector); res., City of Davao
 Doroteo Soriano, Div. Forest Inspector, Manila; res., 1214 Mi-
 guelin, Sampaloc, Manila
 Sixto Laraya, Div. Forest Inspector, Baguio; res., City of Baguio

Isabelo Achacoso, Div. Forest Inspector; res., Zamboanga City
 Vicente Castillo, Forester (On detail with the National Develop-
 ment Co.); res., 136 Blumentritt, San Juan, Rizal.

(NOTE.—Other names and designations of Officials of this Bureau
 will be published later.)

Bureau of Mines

Herran Street, Manila

Tel. No. 5-14-36

DEMETRIO ANDRES, Director; res., Pasig, Rizal

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DIVISION

Ramon Abarquez, Chief of Division; res., 1416 Herran, Paco
 Juan S. Teves, Geologist; res., 488 Asturias, Manila
 Jose Quema, Geologist; res., 1050 R. Hidalgo, Manila
 Jose B. Barcelon, Geologist; res., 1312 Oroquieta, Manila
 Mateo H. Tupas, Geologist; res., (On scholarship leave in the
 United States)

Elpidio C. Vera, Geologist; res., 1050 Maria Cristina, Sampaloc

MINERAL LANDS ADMINISTRATION AND SURVEY DIVISION

Benjamin Gozon, Chief of Division; res., Malabon, Rizal
 Unisimo R. Solisa, Chief of Section; res., 40 Riverside, San
 Juan, Rizal

Roque E. Hebron, Chief of Section; res., 58 Dominga, Pasay
 Pascual Bautista, Attorney; res., Navotas, Rizal
 Mauricio Garanchon, Attorney; res. 83 K-2nd, Kamuning, Que-
 zon City

Arturo Santos, Attorney; res., 820 G. Tuazon, Sampaloc
 Julian Lagman, District Officer, Mineral District No. 1, Ctiy
 of Baguio; res., City of Baguio

Hilario Corpuz, District Officer, Mineral District No. 3, Daet,
 Camarines Norte; res., Daet, Camarines Norte
 Victorino Gonzales, District Officer, Mineral District No. 4,
 City of Cebu; res., City of Cebu

MINING TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

Nestorio N. Lim, Chief of Division; res., 446 Fuentes, Singalong
 Subdivision, Manila

Leopoldo Abad, Mining Engineer; res., 269 Syquia, Santa Ana,
 Manila

Nemesio C. Gamatero, Mining Engineer; res., 57 Fernandez,
 Singalong Subdivision

Maximo P. Garcia, Mining Engineer; res., 1534 Syson, Paco,
 Manila

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

Eduardo San Pascual, Chief of Division; res., 145 N. Domingo,
 San Juan, Rizal

Isabelo Gabriel, Chief of Section; res., Navotas, Rizal
 Olegario G. Ignacio, Chief of Section; res., 1246 Int. 8, Juan
 Luna, Manila

Tomas Binarao, Acctg. Officer; res., Sevilla Tennis Court, San
 Nicolas, Manila

Fernando Villafior, Collecting & Disbursing Officer; res., No.
 veleta, Cavite

Lorenzo Pereira, Property Custodian; res., 155 Loreto, Sampa-
 loc, Manila



DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION

PHILIPPINE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING
 Taft Avenue and Ayala Boulevard, Manila
 Tel. 8-64-22

Hon. MANUEL V. GALLEGO
Secretary of Instruction

Hon. PRUDENCIO LANGCAUON
Undersecretary of Instruction

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
 Mr. D. Williams
Administrative Officer

Bureau of Education
PHILIPPINE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING
Taft Avenue and Ayala Boulevard, Manila

THE DIRECTORATE

ESTEBAN R. ABADA, Director of Education
Cecilio Putong, Assistant Director of Education
Benito Pangilinan, Administrative Officer

THE GENERAL OFFICE

Martin Aguilar, Jr., Chief, Instruction Division
Dalmacio Martin, Chief, Curriculum Division
Tito Clemente, Chief, Measurement and Research Division
Juan B. Gonzaga, Chief, Personnel Division
Alberto Dalusung, Chief, Property and School Plant Division
Jose Enriquez, Chief, Publications and Publicity Division
Benito Santaromana, Chief, Records Division
Gilbert S. Perez, Chief, Vocational Division
Jose A. de Castro, Chief, School Finance (On leave)
Marceliano P. Samson, Chief, School Finance (In charge)
Marcelino Bautista, Superintendent, Elementary Education and Teacher Training
Jesus Martinez, Superintendent, Normal Schools
Serafin Aquino, Chief, Physical Education
Isabelo Tupas, Superintendent on Special Detail, Curriculum Division
Ricardo Castro, Acting Superintendent on Special Detail, Curriculum Division
Elvessa A. Stewart, Superintendent of Home Economics
Ines P. Gatmaitan, Administrative Officer, Medical and Dental Service
Nicolas de Guzman, Chief Medical Officer
Felix Angeles, Chief Dental Officer

DIVISION SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS

Santiago Dumlao, Bangued, Abra
Mariano Manaligod, (Actg.), Butuan, Agusan
Manuel Escarrilla, (Actg.), Legaspi, Albay
Delfin Raynaldo, (Actg.), San Jose, Antique
Isabelo Manalo, (Actg.), Balanga, Bataan
Victor de Padua, (Actg.), Basco, Batanes
Gregorio Lardizabal, Batangas, Batangas
Gerardo Flores, (Actg.), Tagbilaran, Bohol
Jose C. Feliciano, (Actg.), Malaybalay, Bukidnon
Antonio A. Maceda, Malolos, Bulacan
Miguel B. Gaffud, Tuguegarao, Cagayan
Saturnino Abes, (Actg.), Daet, Camarines Norte
Roman L. Santos, Naga, Camarines Sur
Glicerio C. Tayco, Capiz, Capiz
Iluminado G. de Castro, (Actg.), Virac, Catanduanes
Roman Lorenzo, Cavite, Cavite
Pedro G. Guiang, Cebu, Cebu
Saturnino Respicio, (Actg.), Cotabato, Cotabato
Albert Haynes, Davao, Davao
Jose T. Cortez, (Actg.), Laoag, Ilocos Norte
Florentino Kapili, (Actg.), Vigan, Ilocos Sur
Jose V. Aguilar, Iloilo, Iloilo
Augusto Flores, Ilagan, Isabela
Jose C. Aguila, Sta. Cruz, Laguna
Tomas de Castro, (Actg.), Dansalan, Lanao
Gregorio Dimaano, (Actg.), San Fernando, La Union
Benito Saavedra, (In charge), (Academical Supervisor), Tacloban, Leyte
Vitaliano Bernardino, Boac, Marinduque
Julian Meliton, (Actg.), Masbate, Masbate
Elias M. Caray, (Actg.), Calapan, Mindoro
Santiago Dizon, (Actg.), Oroquieta, Misamis Occidental
Victor M. de Leon, (Actg.), Cagayan, Misamis Oriental
Tiburcio Edaño, (In charge), Baguio, Mountain Province
Fernando S. Fuentes, (Actg.), Bacolod, Negros Occidental
Leon Gatmaytan, (Actg.), Dumaguete, Negros Oriental
Estanislao R. Lopez, Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija

Arcadio Alarcon, (Actg.), Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya
Domingo Soriano, (Actg.), Puerto Princesa, Palawan
Macario Naval, San Fernando, Pampanga
Federico Piedad, Lingayen, Pangasinan
Abdon Javier, Lucena, Quezon (Tayabas)
Vicente Garcia, Pasig, Rizal
Fructuoso Ilar, (Actg.), Romblon, Romblon
Jose R. Suarez, Cathalogan, Samar
Aurelio P. Arguelles, (Actg.), Sorsogon, Sorsogon
Juan S. Paguio, (Actg.), Jolo, Sulu
Lorenzo C. Alcantara, (Actg.), Surigao, Surigao
Venancio Nera, Tarlac, Tarlac
Emiliano C. Ramirez, (Actg.), Iba, Zambales
Sancho Paulino, (Actg.), Zamboanga, Zamboanga
Venancio Trinidad, Manila City
Demetrio Andres, (Assistant), Manila City

SUPERINTENDENTS OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS

Macario Naval, (Actg.), Philippine Normal School, Manila
Pantaleon Regala, (Actg.), Philippine School of Arts and Trades, Manila
Gregorio Sevilla, (Actg.), Cebu School of Arts and Trades, Cebu City
Jose S. Roldan, (Actg.), Iloilo School of Arts and Trades, Iloilo City
Miguel Guerrero, (On leave)
Fred Warner, (Actg.), Baybay National Agricultural School, Baybay, Leyte
Zosimo Montemayor, (Actg.), Bukidnon National Agricultural School, Musuan, Bukidnon
Jose C. Saddul, Principal In-charge, Central Luzon Agricultural School, Nueva Ecija

Office of Private Education

PHILIPPINE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING
Taft Avenue and Ayala Boulevard, Manila
Tel. 8-64-24

Dr. MANUEL L. CARREON, Director of Private Education

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

Daniel M. Salcedo, Superintendent
Clemencia Aseneta, Superintendent
Teofilo C. Gallardo, Supervisor
Josefina Carmona, Supervisor
Mauricio V. Batoon, Accounting Officer
Geronimo Aguilar, Accountant

DIVISION OF SUPERVISION

Isaac Decena, Superintendent
Bartolome R. Cruz, Superintendent

SUPERVISORS:

Jose Z. Liñan	Enrique Santos
Diego C. Quiachon	Petronila I. Ignacio
Tomas Baltazar	Demetria Pujante
Mauricio V. Batoon	Marfano O. Garcia
Ramon J. Bueno	Pilar Gramonte
Rosario de la Fuente	Virgilio D. Royo
Isabel Herrera	

Office of Adult Education

NORMAL HALL BUILDING
Cor. Taft Ave. and Ayala Blvd., Manila
SEGUNDO M. INFANTADO, Director

Crispin V. Venal, Chief, Administrative Division
Angeles S. Santos, Chief, Div. of Research and Publications
Amado L. Agorrilla, Chief, Div. of Promotion and Supervision
Remigio B. Ronquillo, Asst. Chief, Div. of Promotion and Supervision

PROVINCIAL ORGANIZERS AND SUPERVISORS

Estanislao Corpus, Supervisor-at-Large, Isabela
Domingo Anioay, Abra and Mountain Province
Sabas Cacanando, La Union
Valentin Caragan, Pangasinan
Bartolome Evangelista, Pangasinan
Fermin Venturina, Bulacan and Nueva Ecija
Manuel L. Agorrilla, Cavite and Batangas
Josefa G. Gloria, Laguna and Quezon (Tayabas)
Damaso David, Camarines Sur and Camarines Norte
Lorenzo P. Oliver, Albay and Sorsogon
Quintin Ortega, Romblon, Capiz, and Antique
Teresa Moncada Soriano, Negros Occidental and Iloilo
Macaandug Balangue, Lanao
Antonio D. Quiñanola, Zamboanga, Sulu and Davao

National Library

Bilibid Compound, 852 Oroquieta, Manila
Tel. 4-70-46

EULOGIO B. RODRIGUEZ, Director; res., 150 Sierra Madre
St., Sta. Mesa Heights, Quezon City

Luis Montilla, Assistant Director; res., 8 Florentino, Quezon City
Severino I. Velasco, Administrative Officer; res., 2438 Ipil,
Tondo, Manila

Tiburcio Tumaneng, Chief, Filipiniana Division; res., 1093
O'Donnell, Manila

Jose Lopez del Castillo, Chief, Research & Bibliography Division;
res., 51 J. Perez, San Juan, Rizal

Pascual Buenaventura, Chief, Library Extension & Registration
of Priests and Ministers Division; res., 2476 Andrade St.,
Manila

Orencio Aligada, Chief, Archives Division; res., 204 Coral, San
Andres Subdivision, Manila

Jesusa G. Fargas, Chief, Circulation Division; res., 1730 Kalim-
bas, Sta. Cruz, Manila

Paula A. Hizon, Chief, Catalog & Copyright Division; res., 516
Rubi. San Andres Subdiv., Manila

Alfredo F. Reyes, Chief of Section; res., 67 Calavite, La Loma,
Quezon City

Felix Santos, Chief of Section; res., 201 Pilapil, Tondo, Manila
Leoncio F. Cruz, Chief of Section; res., 1954 O'Donnell, Sta.
Cruz, Manila

Carlos Gonzalez, Chief of Section; res., 201 Simon, Tondo, Manila

Rafael de Lara, Chief of Section; res., 166 Doroteo Jose, Sta.
Cruz, Manila

Buenaventura Mirafuente, Chief of Section; res., 184 Dandan
St., Tondo, Manila

Office of the National Physical Director

Rizal Memorial Stadium

Vito Cruz, Malate, Manila

Dr. REGINO R. YLANAN, Director



DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

FINANCE BUILDING, TAFT AVENUE

Tel. 5-15-45

Hon. MIGUEL CUADERNO, Sr.
Secretary of Finance

Hon. CRISPIN LLAMADO
Undersecretary of Finance

Office of the Secretary

Benjamin Zialcita, Private Secretary to the Secretary
Julio Calvo, Chief, Administrative Division; Tel. 2-76-14
Andres V. Castillo, Chief, Administrative Division; Tel. 2-76-14
Ciriaco N. Cinco, Division of Prov. and Mun. Finance
Angel Llanes, Superising Treasurer
Leon Miraflores, Supervising Treasurer
Sabino de Leon, Chief, Secret Service Unit
Montano A. Tejam, Special Agent
Amado R. Briñas, Special Agent

Division of Purchase and Supply

BILIBID COMPOUND, OROQUIETA, MANILA

Tel. 4-70-12

Guillermo Arcebol, Purchasing Agent; res., 19 F. Roxas St.,
San Juan, Rizal
Roman Amor, Administrative Officer; res., 24 Tangib St.,
Quezon City
Eugenio Manuel, Chief, Records Section; res., 101 Lemery St.,
San Andres Subdivision, Manila
Pablo M. Dimapilis, Chief, Re-Packing Section, Secretary,
Standardization Committee; res., 1697 Enrique St., Singa-
long Subdivision, Manila
Melecio Orpiano, Chief, Circular Proposal Section; res., 1068 F.
Tobera, Bambang Subdivision, Tondo, Manila
Crispulo Tolentino, Chief, Div. of Supplies; res., 152 N. Do-
mingo, San Juan, Rizal
Jose E. Racela, Asst. Chief Buyer; res., 506 Callejon "J", T.
Earnshaw, Tondo, Manila

BUYERS

Felipe Lazareto; res., 2130 Int., Misericordia, Sta. Cruz, Manila
Feliciano Iapus; res., 1269 Taal, Singalong Subdiv., Manila
Nemesio Cueto; res., 524 Geliños, Sampaloc, Manila
Lorenzo E. Silverio; res., 812 Mayhaligue, Sta. Cruz, Manila
Primitivo A. Concepcion; res., 2356 Juan Luna, Int. 10, Manila
Felimon Gemil; res., Biñan, Laguna
Aguedo L. Hilario; res., 211 Mabini, Caloocan, Rizal
Melchor Tuason; res., N. Domingo, San Juan, Rizal
Marciano Moso; res., 31-A M. Arenas, Sampaloc, Manila
Magdaleno G. Miñoso; 305 Sulucan, Sampaloc, Manila
Gervasio Oculam; 506-1 Int., Labores Ext., Pandacan, Manila
Felipe Ilagan; res., 18 Del Monte Ave., San Andres Subdiv.,
Manila

Bureau of Banking

Former Senate Building

Legarda, St., Sampaloc, Manila

FELIX DE LA COSTA, Bank and Insurance Commissioner;
res., 4 Tuberias, San Juan, Rizal
Honorato R. de Leon, Asst. Bank Commissioner and First Deputy
Insurance Commissioner; res., 265 San Anton, Sampaloc,
Manila
Jose Ignacio, Chief, Div. of Examination; res., 155 Syquia, Sta.
Ana, Manila
Nicolas L. Lucido, Chief Clerk; res., Imus, Cavite
Juan Cañizares, Chief, Inspection Division and Second Deputy
Insurance Commissioner; res., South Ave., Makati, Rizal
Ceferino Villar, Asst. Chief, Inspection Division; res., 67 Agus-
tin de la Rosa St., Sta. Ana, Manila

Bureau of Customs

Customs House, Port Area
Manila

ALFREDO DE LEON

Insular Collector of Customs
(Res., 912 Belen, Paco, Manila)

ISAAC SAYOC

*Administrative Division and Concurrently Special Deputy
Collector of Customs*

(Res., 1263 Pennsylvania, Manila)

MANILA OFFICE

Maximiano Aguilar, Acting Chief, Marine Inspection and Navigation Division; res., Lukban St., Rizal City

Timoteo Y. Aseron, Chief, Division of Protests and Appeals; res., 1240 Misericordia, Sta. Cruz, Manila

Vicente Asuncion, Acting Chief Appraiser; res., 608 Paz, Paco

Luis Buenaventura, Chief, Liquidation Division; res., Malabon, Rizal

Bernardo Bumatay, Accounting Officer; res., 2286-8 Azcarraga, Sampaloc, Manila

Edilberto Y. David, Arrastre Superintendente; res., 37 K 1st Street, Kamuning, Quezon City

James H. Keefe, Chief, Secret Service Division; res., No. 4 Baldwin—(Antipolo)

Pedro C. Medalla, Chief, Harbor Police Division; res., 835 Kundiman, Sampaloc, Manila

Rogaciano M. Millarez, Chief, Cash Division; res., 1693 Metrica, Sampaloc, Manila

Simplicio Mina, Chief, Marine Division; res., 242 O'Donnell

(Ext.), Manila

Captain Juan M. Panopio, Officer in Charge, Revenue Cutter Service; res., No. 243 Zurbaran, Sta. Cruz, Manila

Emilio Velez, Surveyor of the Port; res., 19 Vesta, Santa Ana, Manila

Jose Gatchalian, Assistant Chief, Administrative Division; res., 5th Street, España Extension, No. 55, Manila

Hilario Giron, Assistant Chief, Cash Division; res., 1951 Int. 6 Juan Luna, Tondo, Manila

Victoriano Lozano, Acting Asst. Chief, Appraisers Division; res., 2531 Pedro Guevara, Manila

Primitivo Mercado, Chief, Inspectors Section; res., 3218 Rizal Avenue Extension, Manila

Jose Ojeda, Lighthouse Inspector; res., 37 Aurora Ave., San Juan, Rizal

Nazario Soto, Asst. Chief, Secret Service Division; res., 1761 Oroquieta, Sta. Cruz, Manila

Dr. Domingo B. Ticzon, Medical Inspector; res., 186 Castafios, Sampaloc, Manila

SUB-PORTS

Jose Gallofin, Collector of Customs, Cebu

Eliezer A. Manikan, Collector of Customs, Iloilo

Eleuterio Capapas, Collector of Customs, Tacloban

Miguel Enriquez, Collector of Customs, Aparri

Fulgencio Jainga, Collector of Customs, Zamboanga

Venancio Gatchalian, Collector of Customs, Jose Pañganiban

Rufino Macalinao, Collector of Customs, Jolo

Emigdio G. Dakanay, Deputy Collector of Customs, Cebu, and presently Acting Collector of Customs of Davao

Alejandro Galano, Acting Collector of Customs, Tabaco

Florencio M. Espino, Deputy Collector of Customs, Iloilo

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS

Post Office Building, Plaza Lawton, Manila

Hon. RICARDO NEPOMUCENO, Secretary of Public Works, and Communications; Office Tel. 2-86-17; res., 136 Mendoza St., Quiapo, Manila

Hon. SERGIO BAYAN, Undersecretary of Public Works and Communications; Office Tel. 2-85-70; res., 26 Kanlaon St., Quezon City

Office of the Secretary

Rafael M. Contreras, Technical Assistant to the Secretary; Tel. 2-84-64; res., 2036 Rizal Ave., Manila

Manuel K. Torres, Administrative Officer; Tel. 2-85-69; res., 1818 Pedro Guevara St., Sta. Cruz, Manila

Eladio M. Santos, Engineering Consultant; res., 1030 Rizal Ave., Manila

Pedro Olympia, Engineering Consultant; Tel. 2-84-64; res., 752 España, Sampaloc, Manila

Jose Paras, Assistant Administrative Officer; Tel. 2-85-69; res., 8 San Luis St., San Juan, Rizal

Arturo A. Soriano, Attorney, Chief, Law Section; Tel. 2-85-69; res., 8 Ligaya, Sta. Ana, Manila

(Miss) Norma Ruñag, Private Secretary to the Secretary; Tel. 2-86-17; res., 1815 Oroquieta, Sta. Cruz, Manila

Teopisto Jamolin, Special Agent; Tel. 2-85-69; res., 616 Trabajo, Sampaloc, Manila

Donato R. Villarama, Cashier and Property Officer; Tel. 2-85-69; res., 12 Norte St., Manila

Felipe Salonga, Private Secretary to the Undersecretary; Tel. 2-85-69; res., 1205 North Bay Blvd., Manila

Prudencio Sablaya, Chief, Records Section; Tel. 2-85-69; res., 12-H Bayani, Galas, Quezon City

Eduardo M. Peralta, Chief Clerk, War Damage Public Claims Division; res., 430 Verdad St., Manila

Bureau of Public Works

344 CALLE R. PAPA, SAMPALOC, MANILA
Telephone 2-86-20

ISAIAS FERNANDO, Director; r Avenida 10, Balintawak, Caloocan, Rizal

Severino Fernandez, Chief Constructing Engineer; r 522-D Aviles, Manila

Antonio Toledo, Consulting Architect; r 1135 Oroquieta, Manila

Eliodoro Segui, Actg. Chief Designing Engineer; r 67 Arturo Dancel St., Rizal City

Hilario S. Clemente, Chief Hydraulic Engineer; r 1340 Maria Cristina, Manila

Quirico Camus, Chief, Administrative Division; r 29 Coronel San Miguel, San Juan, Rizal

Alfonso Perez, Accounting Officer; r 53 Leogardo St., Rizal City (Pasay)

Vicente Orosa, Highway Engineer; r 430 Aviles, Manila

Arturo Nitorreda, Division Engineer; r 893-A O'Donnell St., Sta. Cruz, Manila

Dalmacio Urtula, Division Engineer; r 729-K F. F. Harrison St., Rizal City (Pasay)

R. M. Contreras, Division Engineer; r 2036 Rizal Ave., SSanta Cruz, Manila

José Lozada, Division Engineer; 70 Lamayan, Sta. Ana, Manila

Ciriaco Coronel, Supv. Mech. & Elec. Engineer; r 52 Syquia, Sta. Ana, Manila

Antonio Villnueva, Sup. Project Engineer; r 1289 G. del Pilar,

Singalong, Manila
 Teodato Macabulos, Sup. Designing Engineer; r 182 Blumentritt, Manila
 Cosme Ventura, Electrical Engineer; r 1618 Int. D., Dominga St., Malate, Manila
 Alejandro Villanueva, Designing Engineer; r 1926 Esguerra St., Manila
 Silvestre Tan Chauco, District Engineer, Manila; r 52 Syquia, Sta. Ana, Manila

(NOTE.—The names of District Engineers and other officers and employees of the Bureau of Public Works will be published later)

Bureau of Posts

POST OFFICE BUILDING, PLAZA LAWTON
 Tel. 2-73-56

JUAN RUIZ, Director; r 13 Shaw Boulevard, Mandaluyong, Rizal
 Felipe Cuaderno, Asst. Director; r 833 Tayuman, Sta. Cruz, Manila

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

Rufino Tolentino, Superintendent; r 3603 Taft Ave., Rizal City
 Pastor Samonte, Asst. Superintendent; r 1124 O'Donnell, Sta. Cruz, Manila
 Buenaventura Pasetes, Chief, Provincial Personnel Section; r 2269 Azcarraga, Manila
 Pablo Velasco, Chief, Appointment Section r 72 Plaza Guipit, Sampaloc, Manila
 Aurora S. Negado (Mrs.), Chief, Leave and Insurance Section; r 591 Moret, Sampaloc, Manila
 Frnascico Villa, Chief General Service Section r 1021 Carola, Sampaloc, Manila
 Arsenio Celestino, Caretaker of Building; r 1928 Ipil, Sta. Cruz, Manila

ACCOUNTING DIVISION

Zacarias Miravite, Accounting Officer; r 247 Elias, Sampaloc, Manila

ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

Arcadio Angustia, Superintendent
 Guillermo Rodil, Assistant Superintendent
 Segundo Quebral, Chief Operator, Manila Operating Section
 Rafael Salazar, Chief, Message Delivery Section
 Gavino Antivola, Chief, Message Receiving Section
 Segundo Teño, Chief, Manila Central Radio Section

INSPECTION DIVISION

Bonifacio Ortega, Superintendent
 Andres A. Revilla, Acting Assistant Superintendent
 Servando Aguilar, Acting Chief, Investigation Section
 Monico Bumanglag, Acting Chief, Mail Permits and Complaint and Claim Sections; r 1039 Anacleto, Manila
 Manuel J. Romero, Acting Chief, Postal Section; r 310 P. Leoncio, Samp., Manila
 Catalino Garcia, Acting Chief, Dead Letter Office; r 63 Park Ave., Rizal City
 Candido A. Talosig, Acting Chief, General Service Section

MAIL TRANSPORTATION AND DELIVERY DIVISION

Jovencio Villarin, Acting Superintendent
 Juan Rarela, Traffic Inspector
 Julian Dimalanta, Assistant Superintendent
 Ceferino Castro, Chief, Provincial Mail Delivery Section
 Quirino Reyes, Chief, Railway Mail Service Section
 Silvestre Santos, Acting Mail Supervisor

MANILA POST OFFICE

Jesus Alvarez, Superintendent
 Enrico Palomar, Assistant Superintendent
 Apolonio T. Dizon, Chief, General Service Section
 Jesus Garcia, Chief, City Delivery Section
 Pedro O. Principe, Chief, Mailing Section
 Clemente de Leon, Chief, Registry Section
 Anastacio Morales, Mail Supervisor
 Jose F. Alcuaz, Mail Supervisor

Pablo N. de la Cruz, Mail Supervisor
 Eulalio Prudencio, Mail Supervisor
 Eulalio Prudencio, Mail Supervisor
 Eugenio Mallare, Mail Supervisor
 Donato Rigonan, Mail Supervisor
 Anastacio Abalos, Mail Supervisor

MONEY ORDER DIVISION

Pedro Dimaguila, Superintendent; r 1191 Lepanto, Manila
 Benito Mendoza, Assistant Superintendent; r 2521 Angat, Tondo, Manila
 Tomas Eusebio, Cashier; r 160 Cinco de Junio, Rizal City
 Lorenzo C. Torres, Paymaster; r 1850 Diamante, San Andres Subdivision, Manila
 Fidel Bundoc, Chief of Gen. Service Section; r 1117 Castillejos, Sampaloc, Manila
 Jose Timbol, Chief of Stamp Section; r 2237 Makata, Sta. Cruz, Manila
 Basilia J. Sanchez, Chief of Section
 Manuel Collas, Jr., Chief of Section
 Dionisio Valdres, Chief of Section

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK

Pedro N. Moncayo, Actg. Superintendent; r 45 Paco Roman, Sta. Ana, Manila
 Aureliano Buenaventura, Acting Assistant Superintendent r 70 Pasig Car Line, Sta. Ana, Manila
 P. R. Semana, Accountant, Postal Savings Bank
 Antonio Du. Acting Supervisor; r 547 Sevilla, Binondo, Manila
 Francisco V. Lomez, Acting Chief, General Service Section; r 314 Perla, Tondo
 Angel Lanuz, Acting Chief, Deposit & Withdrawal Section A; r 2632 del Rosario, Gagalañgin, Manila
 Rafaela del Rosario, Acting Chief, Deposit and Withdrawal Section B; r 748 Paz, Paco, Manila
 Joaquin Garcia, Acting Chief, Deposit & Withdrawal Section C; r 509 Alvarez, Sta. Cruz, Manila
 Alfonso Orense, Chief, Records Division; r 297 San Rafael, Manila
 Emilio Bernabe, Acting Chief Teller; r Taguig, Rizal

PROPERTY DIVISION

Constancio Navaro, Superintendent; r 781 San Sebastian, Quiapo, Manila
 Ciriaco D. Reyes, Asst. Superintendent; r 363 San Anton, Sampaloc, Manila
 Carmelo H. Lafue, Chief, Requisition Section; r 812 Laong Laan, Caloocan, Rizal
 Juan B. de Guzman, Chief, Packing and Shipping Section; r Navotas, Rizal
 Felix V. Iban, Chief, Property Accounting Section; r 1236 Le-veriza, Malate, Manila
 Maximo G. Pedro, Chief, Accountable Forms Section; r 697 Roxas, Sta. Ana, Manila
 Antonio L. Araos, Chief of Section
 Jose C. Calma, Chief of Section
 Rafael S. Valencia, Chief, Telegraph and Radio Supplies Section; r 7 C. Arellano, Malabon, Rizal
 Avelino J. Pañaniban, Chief of Section

RECORDS DIVISION

Elpidio Clemente, Acting Superintendent
 Hermenegildo Tibavan, Assistant to the Superintendent
 Manuel Comagon, Chief, Issuing and Filing Section
 Pastor David, Assistant Chief, Issuing and Filing Section
 Prudencio Sablaya, Chief, Receiving and Mailing Section
 Maximino Peñaranda, Asst. Chief, Receiving and Mailing Section
 Generoso Cabrera, Chief, Mimeographing Section

TELEGRAPH, RADIO AND CABLE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE DIVISION

Gonzalo M. Kamantigue, Superintendent (On detail with the Surplus Property Commission); r 23 Lourdes, Rizal City
 Jose S. Alfonso, Acting Supt. 111-A Luna, Pasig, Rizal
 Alfonso Soriano, Actg. Asst. Superintendent; r 2208 Misericor-

Arsenio F. Alvendia, Radio Engineer; r 207 Requesens, Manila
 Bartolome Tuason, Radio Engineer
 Ernesto N. Singson, Chief Mechanical Engineer; r 1718 M. Hizon, Manila

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL POSTAL SERVICE

Florentino B. Bautista, Acting Superintendent; r 2848 T. Earnshaw, Gagalañgin, Manila
 Pablo Buñag, Acting Chief, Foreign Mail Section; r 906 Raon, Sta. Cruz, Manila
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 Aurelio Mogol, Acting Supervisor
 Rufino Bartolome, Actg. Chief, Foreign Mail Section

Vicente Buhain, Actg. Asst. Chief, U. S. Mail Section

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC WELFARE

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Hon. ANTONIO VILLARAMA

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Undersecretary

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Office of the Secretary

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Miss Marcela Cabatin, Asst. Chief, Section of Nursing; r Clo United Church, Lepanto, Manila

Atty. Adolfo Ramos (by designation), Accounting Officer; r (see above)

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say, Rizal City

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Dr. Ismael Villarica, District Health Inspector; r 1239 Felix Huertas, Sta. Cruz, Manila

Dr. Jose A. Vidal, District Health Officer, Section of Investigation of Anomalies & Complaints; r 1903 V. Esquerra, San Andres, Manila

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Dr. Sixto A. Francisco, Chief of Section, Tuberculosis Control; r Batangas, Batangas

Dr. Antonio Ejercito, Chief, Section of Malaria Control; r San Juan, Rizal

Dr. Sulpicio Chiyuto, Chief of Section, Div. of Hospitals; r 2230 Oroquieta, Sta. Cruz, Manila

Dr. Jose M. Raymundo, Chief of Culion Leper Colony; r 1919 Rizal Ave., Manila (On leave)

Casimiro Lara, Acting Chief, ulion Leper Colony; r 4 Pasaje Buencamino, Zacarraga, Manila
Catalino Gavino, Chief, San Lázaro Hospital; r 722 Tayuman, Manila

Eugenio Viana, Superintendent, San Lazaro Hospital; r 632 Tayuman, Manila

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Dr. Jose G. Tolentino, Eversley Child's Treatment Station; r Mandaue, Cebu

Dr. Jesus Puno, Medical Officer (Spec.), Western Visayas Treatment Stations; r Iloilo City

Dr. Leandro Uyguanco, Medical Officer (Spec.), Cebu Skin Dispensary; r Guagua, Pampanga

Dr. Domingo Disini, Medical Officer (Spec.), Bicol Treatment Station & Albay Skin Clinic; r Legaspi, Albay

Dr. Demetrio Lacuna, Chief, National Psychopathic Hospital; r N.P.H., Psy. Rd., Mandaluyong, Rizal

Dr. José Fernandez, Natl. Psychopathic Hospital; r N.P.H., Psy. Rd., Mandaluyong, Rizal

Dr. José V. Agustines, Chief, Southern Islands Hospital; r SIH, Cebu City

Dr. Facundo Esquivel, Chief, Baguio General Hospital; r B.G.H., Baguio City

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Sesenio Rivera, Chief Clerk r Welfareville

Dr. Alfonso Pedroche, Medical Supervisor; r Welfareville

Mrs. Marcela A. Perez, Supervising Dentist; r 132 Blumentritt, San Juan

Máximo C. Songco, Supervising Principal; r Welfareville

Ignacio F. Lim, Recreation & Physical Director; r Welfareville

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Dr. María Lazo, Junior Medical Officer; r 671 Gastambide, Sampaloc, Manila

Dr. Emilio Reyes, Junior Medical Officer; r 671 Gastambide, Sampaloc, Manila

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Dr. Macario V. Cruz, Acting Case Work Superintendent In-charge; r 1956 Juan Luna, Manila

Miss Remedios S. Lopez, In-charge of Transportation; r 2286 Juan Luna, Manila



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Acting Secretary

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Valeriano K. Luz, Chief, Foreign Trade Division; res., 356 Taft Ave., Manila

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 295 Hernandez St., Singalong, Manila
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Hon. FORTUNATO V. BORRAMEO, *Presiding Judge*

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 Alfredo Cruz, Chief Nurse
 Manuel Ignacio, Financial Officer
 Leocadio Cabanatan, Cashier and Disbursing Officer
 Valentin Castelo, Property Officer
 Rafael Carating, Manager, Industrial Division
 Lupicinio L. Campos, Mess Officer and Acting Chief, Manila
 Zosimo Tabajonda, Assistant Mess Officer
 Patrocino M. Garcia, Supt., Correctional Institution for Women
 Juana F. Adamos, Asst. Supt., Correctional Institution for Women
 Miguel R. Nadres, Acg. Supt., Iwahig Penal Colony
 Pascual Andres, Actg. Asst. Supt. Iwahig Penal Colony
 Policarpo Dellosa, Actg. Supt. San Ramon Prison and Penal Farm
 Pascual Robin, Actg. Supt., Davao Penal Colony

General Land Registration Office BILIBID COMPOUND, MANILA

ENRIQUE ALTAVAS
Chief of the Office

Juan Altavas, Chief, Administrative Division
 Francisco Alsua, Chief, Land Titles Division
 Justino S. Ocampo, Chief, Judicial Division
 Luiz Paz, Chief, Docket Division
 Mariano Tuason, Chief, Property Division

REGISTERS OF DEEDS

Sergio Mexia, Abra
 Teodulo R. Ricaforte, Agusan
 Ramon O. Balana, Albay
 Sixto Villavert, Antique
 Pedro Fuentes, Baguio and Benguet
 Cesar Paguio, Bataan
 Quintin L. Magsino, Batangas
 Carlos Ramas, Bohol
 Hipolito Buendia, Bulacan
 Alfonso Reyno, Cagayan

Brigido Temperante, Capiz
 Mrs. Martina Arnoco, Cebu
 Zacarias Antonio, Cotabato
 Mrs. Patrocinio Vega-Quitain, Davao
 Juan M. Barba, Ilocos Norte
 Sofronio Flores, Iloilo
 Vicente Capellan, Isabela
 Juan Calutas, Laguna
 Disomendig Dionolan, Lanao
 Crisogono Balagot, La Union
 Bonifacio Piczon, Leyte
 Jose Z. de la Rosa, Masbate
 Vicente Leido, Mindoro
 Fausto C. Cuizon, Nueva Ecija
 Simplicio Apao, Occidental Misamis
 Fernando Pacana, Oriental Misamis
 Cirilo Abrasia, Occidental Negros and Bacolod City
 Geroncio Pinili, Oriental Negros
 Rodolfo Dimzon, Pampanga
 Antonio Bengzon, Pangasinan
 Jose L. Valderas, Quezon
 Gregorio Velasquez, Rizal
 Jose C. Olgado, Romblon
 Filomeno Singzon, Samar
 Hermenegildo Encinas, Sorsogon
 Vedasto Niere, Surigao
 Timoteo D. Agustin, Tarlac
 Jose Azcarraga, Zamboanga
 Mariano Villanueva, Manila

Securities and Exchange Commission

852 R. Hidalgo, Quiapo—Tel. 2-78-88

Hon. FILEMON COSIO, Commissioner
 Mariano G. Pineda, Assistant
 Arcadio E. Yabyabin, Chief, Legal Counsel

Enrique L. Nepomuceno, Supt., Brokers and Exchange Division
 Ner C. Reodica, Chief Examiner
 Guillermo Diamitas, Administrative Officer

Court of Industrial Relations

840 Oroquieta, Manila—Tel. 2-74-37

Hon. ARSENIO C. ROLDAN, Acting Presiding Judge
 Hon. VICENTE DE LA CRUZ, Associate Judge
 Hon. JUAN L. LANTING, Associate Judge
 Manuel Escudero, Attorney
 Vicente J. Yamson, Attorney
 Luis de la Vega, Chief, Administrative Division
 Juan O. Reyes, Chief Examiner
 Emilio Lopez, Chief, Division of Investigation
 Pastor R. Reyes, Special Agent
 Wenceslao Eusebio, Special Agent
 Jose R. Fernandez, Chief, Stenographers' Section

Public Service Commission

Port Terminal Bldg., Intramuros
 Tel. 2-73-58

Judge FELICIANO OCAMPO, Commissioner; res., 443 Merced,
 Paco, Manila
 Hon. Gabriel P. Prieto, Associate Commissioner; res., 1300 V.
 Concepcion, Manila
 Felipe R. Hipolito, Secretary; res., 21 Taytay St., Caloocan, Rizal
 Vicente G. Manalo, Chief Engineer, Transportation Division; res.,
 113 Blumentritt, San Juan, Rizal
 Antonio H. Aspillera, Chief, Legal Division; res., 1605 M. Hizon,
 Sta. Cruz, Manila
 Pedro S. Talavera, Chief, Industrial Division; res., 1318 Miseri-
 cordia, Sta. Cruz, Manila
 Tomas Canchela, Asst. to the Commissioner; res., 1219 Maria
 Cristina, Sampaloc, Manila
 Ambrosio del Mundo, Cashier; res., 95 Int. M. Colayco, Rizal City



DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

1520 Arlegui, Quiapo, Manila

Hon. ELPIDIO QUIRINO

Vice President and concurrently Secretary of Foreign Affairs

Malacañan 239, Res. 5-13-11

Hon. BERNABE AFRICA

Undersecretary

Private Secretary to the Secretary:
 Rizal G. Adorable (Malacañan 218)

Mil. Aide and Press Officer:
 Maj. Carlos Quirino

Division of Protocol:
 Reynaldo Lardizabal, Asst. Protocol and Ceremonial Officer

OFFICE OF THE ADVISER

Hon. Richard P. Butrick, Adviser
 Malacañan 267

OFFICE OF THE COUNSELOR ON POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Teodoro Evangelista, Counselor

Division of American Affairs:
 Bartolome A. Umayan, Chief
 Juan J. Hormillosa, Assistant Chief

Division of European and African Affairs:
 Jacinto C. Borja, Chief
 Maximino G. Bueno, Assistant Chief

Division of Asian and Pacific Affairs:
 Vicente L. Pastrana, Chief
 Felipe Mabilañgan, Assistant Chief

Division of International Information and Cultural Affairs:
 Carlos Quirino, Chief
 Galo B. Ocampo, Senior Assistant

OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, TREATIES, INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

Lucas V. Madamba, Law Officer
 Diosdado Macapagal, Assistant Law Officer

OFFICE OF THE COUNSELOR ON ADMINISTRATION, BUDGET AND CONTROLS

Felix L. Lazo, Counselor
 Benigno A. Pidlaon, Special Assistant to the Counselor

Division of Administration and Personnel:
 Manuel R. Cumagun, Acting Assistant Chief

Division of Invoice, Shipping and Miscellaneous Services:
 Amando M. Dalisay, Chief
 Marcelino V. Bernardo, Assistant Chief
 José Ma. Espino, Special Assistant

Division of Visas, Passports and Immigration:
 Mauro Calingo, Chief

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

City Hall, Manila
Tels. 8-74-04 and 8-79-54
Hon. JOSE C. ZULUETA
Secretary
Hon. MARCIANO ROQUE
Undersecretary

Office of the Secretary

Abelardo J. Reyes, Administrative Officer

Delegates:

Gaudencio Dimaisip
Jesus O. Serrano
Rafael C. Londres, Private Secretary
Domingo Flores, Assistant

Manuel O. Soriano
Mario Guarina

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

Abelardo J. Reyes, Chief of Division
Emiliano Anonas, Investigator
Filemon Poblador, Assistant
Amando Adriano, Assistant
Rafael Asprer, Assistant and Researcher
Isidoro Gonzales, Assistant

Miscellaneous Section

Severino F. Ganalon, Chief of Section
Modesto P. Soriano, Assistant Chief and Property Officer

Records Section

Ramon Natino, Chief of Section

LAW DIVISION

Emiliano Cortez, Chief of Division
Clemente R. Sioson, Investigator

PROVINCIAL DIVISION

Juan F. Rivera, Chief of Division
Jose Laserna, Assistant Chief of Division

Vicente Tagle, Special Agent
Antonio Llanes, Special Agent
Leon Paz, Law Clerk

PUBLIC ORDER DIVISION

Lieutenant Colonel Elias Dioquino, Chief of Division
Captain Francisco Rabe, Executive Officer
Captain Jose Bartun, Personnel Officer
1st Lieutenant Gabriel Ilustrisimo, Administrative Officer, and
Chief, Research Section
Lieutenant Vicente L. Verzosa, Intelligence and Operations Officer
Casiano Anunciacion, Inspector
Vicente Custodio, Assistant

DIVISION FOR MINDANAO AND SULU

Juan Ipac, Chief of Division

LAW SECTION

Leocadio Dioso, Law Officer
Pedro Gorospe, Law Clerk

SPECIAL AGENTS

Alma S. Rasul, Mohammedan Filipino Special Agent in Sulu
Ismael Sani, Mohammedan Filipino Special Agent in Lanao

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ADVISER

Captain Federico L. Salcedo, Senior Military Assistant
1st Lieutenant Severino Pagdalinawan, Chief Liaison Officer
1st Lieutenant Antonio Malaya, Administrative Assistant

Provincial Governors And Members Of The Provincial Boards

(Each province followed by the estimated population as of 1947, and the name of its capital.)

ABRA: (Population about 95,000; capital, Bangued)
Hon. Juan C. Brillantes, Governor
Hon. Prisco Batoon, Member, Provincial Board
Hon. Juan Arias, Member, Provincial Board
AGUSAN: (Population, 121,000; capital, Butuan)
Hon. Apolonio D. Curato, Governor
Hon. Jorge P. Satorre, Member, Provincial Board
Hon. Fabian Monteroso, Member, Provincial Board
ALBAY: (Population 365,000; capital, Legaspi)
Hon. Venancio P. Ziga, Governor
Hon. Silvino Samson, Member, Provincial Board
Hon. Isaac Bordonado, Member, Provincial Board
ANTIQUE: (Population 220,000; capital, San José)
Hon. Alberto A. Villavert, Governor
Hon. Rafael Silva, Member, Provincial Board
Hon. Bernabe O. Tordesillas, Member, Provincial Board
BATAAN: (Population, 98,000; capital, Balanga)
Hon. Joaquin J. Linao, Governor
Hon. Lorenzo S. de la Fuente, Jr., Member, Provincial Board
Hon. Emilio V. Reyes, Member, Provincial Board
BATANES: (Population, 12,000; capital, Basco)
Hon. Eugenio Agudo, Governor
Hon. José Apad, Member, Provincial Board
Hon. Casiano Cantor, Member, Provincial Board
BATANGAS: (Population, 484,000; capital, Batangas)
Hon. Modesto Castillo, Governor
Hon. Clemente Silva, Member, Provincial Board
Hon. Francisco Perez, Member, Provincial Board
BOHOL: (Population, 545,000; capital, Tagbilaran)
Hon. Perfecto Balili, Governor
Hon. Galicano T. Gatal, Member, Provincial Board
Hon. Máximo Castrodes, Member, Provincial Board

BUKIDNON: (Population, 65,000; capital, Malaybalay)
Hon. Lope Damasco, Governor
Hon. Melecio Alquitela, Member, Provincial Board
Hon. Amado Santiago, Member, Provincial Board
BULACAN: (Population, 366,000; capital, Malolos)
Hon. Fortunato Halili, Governor (on leave)
Hon. Nazario Trillana, Acting Governor
Hon. Fortunato Capistrano, Member, Provincial Board
Hon. Francisco L. Santos, Member, Provincial Board
CAGAYAN: (Population, 332,000; capital, Tuguegarao)
Hon. Servando Liban, Governor
Hon. Jose de la Cruz, Member, Provincial Board
Hon. Alejandro Sebastian, Member, Provincial Board
CAMARINES NORTE: (Population, 118,000; capital, Daet)
Hon. Regino Z. Quinto, Governor
Hon. Pedro Barbin, Member, Provincial Board
Hon. Eugenio Dasco, Member, Provincial Board
CAMARINES SUR: (Population, 451,000; capital, Naga)
Hon. Gabriel Prieto, Governor
Hon. Anastacio Prieta, Member, Provincial Board
Hon. Cesario Fabricante, Member, Provincial Board
CAPIZ: (Population, 449,000; capital, Capiz)
Hon. Ludovico Hidrosollo, Governor
Hon. Eduardo Abalo, Member, Provincial Board
Hon. Pedro Fuentes, Member, Provincial Board
CATANDUANES: (Population, 109,000; capital, Virac)
Hon. Remigio Zocito, Governor
Hon. Severino Talion, Member, Provincial Board
Hon. Sebastian Quintana, Member, Provincial Board
CAVITE: (Population, 271,000; capital, Cavite City)
Hon. Dominador M. Camerino, Governor
Hon. Augusto de la Rosa, Member, Provincial Board
Hon. Mariano Villanueva, Member, Provincial Board

CEBU: (Population, 1,160,000; capital, Cebu City)
 Hon. Manuel Cuenco, Governor
 Hon. Miguel Raffiñan, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Placido Villacarlos, Member, Provincial Board

COTABATO: (Population, 349,000; capital, Cotabata)
 Hon. Datu Udtug Matalam, Governor
 Hon. Angeles Arabiran, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Felino Abalos, Member, Provincial Board

DAVAO: (Population, 365,000; capital, Davao City)
 Hon. Antonio C. Lanzar, Governor
 Hon. Flamin Dianco, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Rafael Santos, Member, Provincial Board

ILOCOS NORTE: (Population, 245,000; capital, Laoag)
 Hon. Primo Lazaro, Governor
 Hon. José E. Evangelista, Member, Provincial Board
 (Vacant), Member, Provincial Board

ILOCOS SUR: (Population, 282,000; capital, Vigan)
 Hon. Perfecto Faypon, Governor
 Hon. Pablo C. Sanidad, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Felix Vergara, Member, Provincial Board

ILOILO: (Population, 838,000; capital, Iloilo City)
 Hon. Tomás Vargas, Governor
 Hon. José C. Celó, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Pedro Margarico, Member, Provincial Board

ISABELA: (Population, 260,000; capital, Ilagan)
 Hon. Silvino Gumpal, Governor
 Hon. Felipe Padua, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Delfin Albano, Member, Provincial Board

LAGUNA: (Population, 315,000; capital, Santa Cruz)
 Hon. Juan G. Pambuan, Governor
 Hon. Agustin Gana, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. José Alinsod, Member, Provincial Board

LANAO: (Population, 302,000; capital, Dansalan City)
 Hon. Louis R. Marohombsar, Governor
 Hon. Datu Muti Amai Kurut, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Tagoranao Benito, Member, Provincial Board

LA UNION: (Population, 220,000; capital, San Fernando)
 Hon. Agapito Yaranon, Governor
 Hon. Norberto Guray, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Joaquin Ortega, Member, Provincial Board

LEYTE: (Population, 1,050,000; capital, Tacloban)
 Hon. Mamerto Ribo, Governor
 Hon. Emilio Monzon, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Rufo L. Raga, Member, Provincial Board

MARINDUQUE: (Population, 95,000; capital, Boac)
 Hon. Cesar Nepomuceno, Governor
 Hon. Teodoro Rejano, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Francisco Gonzales, Member, Provincial Board

MASBATE: (Population, 230,000; capital, Masbate)
 Hon. Rafael Letada, Governor
 Hon. Juan Celera, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Jovillano Aguilar, Member, Provincial Board

MINDORO: (Population, 156,000; capital, Calapan)
 Hon. Conrado M. Morente, Governor
 Hon. Porfirio Comia, Member, Provincial Board
 (Vacant),

MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL: (Population, 261,000; capital, Oroquieta)
 Hon. Gedeon G. Quijano, Governor
 Hon. Basilio Binaoro, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Edilberto Lumasag, Member, Provincial Board

MISAMIS ORIENTAL: (Population, 248,000; capital, Cagayan)
 Hon. Ignacio Cruz, Governor
 Hon. Emilio D. Veles, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Pedro A. Pacana, Member, Provincial Board

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE: (Populations, 338,000; capital, Bontoc)
 Hon. Dennis Molintas, Governor
 Hon. Ceferino B. Ramirez, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Antonio S. Alumit, Member, Provincial Board

NEGROS OCCIDENTAL: (Population, 991,000; capital, Bacolod City)
 Hon. Rafael Lacson, Governor
 Hon. Francisco Ferrer, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Agustin B. Montilla, Jr., Member, Provincial Board

NEGROS ORIENTAL: (Population, 445,000; capital, Dumaguete)
 Hon. Praxedes Villanueva, Governor
 Hon. Telesforo Deloso, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Manuel Díaz, Member, Provincial Board
 • Hon. Iluminado Jumawan, Lieutenant Governor of Siquijor Subprovince
 Mr. Marcial Pal-eng, Spécial Member, Siquijor

NUEVA ECIJA: (Population, 450,000; capital, Cabanatuan)
 Hon. Gabriel Belmonte, Governor
 Hon. Estanislao Gotangko, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Alfonso Faigal, Member, Provincial Board

NUEVA VIZCAYA: (Population, 96,000; capital, Bayombong)
 Hon. José A. Madarang, Governor
 Hon. Macario G. Dadupalsa, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Gabriel Pariñgit, Member, Provincial Board

PALAWAN: (Population, 105,000; capital, Puerto Princesa)
 Hon. Alfredo Abueg, Governor
 Hon. Jacinto Alli, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Francisco Lagan, Member, Provincial Board

PAMPANGA: (Population, 400,000; capital, San Fernando)
 Hon. Pablo Angeles David, Governor
 Hon. Ricardo Nepomuceno, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Urbano Dizon, Member, Provincial Board

PANGASINAN: (Population 812,000; capital, Lingayen)
 Hon. Enrique Braganza, Governor
 Hon. Vicente Soliven, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Emiliano Abalos, Member, Provincial Board

QUEZON (TAYABAS): (Population, 410,000; capital, Lucena)
 Hon. Hilarion R. Yanza, Governor
 Hon. Ramón Soler, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Ramón Ingente, Member, Provincial Board

RIZAL: (Population, 460,000; capital, Pasig)
 Hon. Sixto Antonio, Governor
 Hon. Enrique Reyes, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Felicísimo Guerrero, Member, Provincial Board

ROMBLON: (Population, 115,000; capital, Romblon)
 Hon. José Firmalo, Governor
 Hon. Nestor Minto, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Matías S. Martinez, Member, Provincial Board

SAMAR: (Population, 620,000; capital, Catbalogan)
 Hon. Baltazar Avelino, Governor
 Hon. Leocadio Tanseco, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Albino Duran, Member, Provincial Board

SORSOGON: (Population, 275,000; capital, Sorsogon)
 Hon. Salvador Escudero, Governor
 Hon. Bartolomé Lee, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Ramón Dote, Member, Provincial Board

SULU: (Population, 280,000; capital, Jolo)
 Hon. Arolas Tulawe, Governor
 Hon. Gulamu Rasul, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Sultan Jainal Abirin II, Member, Provincial Board

SURIGAO: (Population, 266,000; capital, Surigao)
 Hon. Vicente L. Pimentel, Governor
 Hon. Canuto Servillas, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Guillermo Arpellida, Member, Provincial Board

TARLAC: (Population, 301,000; capital, Tarlac)
 Hon. Antonio Lopez, Governor
 Hon. Arsenio Lugay, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Ricardo Navarro, Member, Provincial Board

ZAMBALES: (Population, 118,000; capital, Iba)
 Hon. Francisco Anonas, Governor
 Hon. Gervacio M. Blanco, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Vicente Diñoso, Member, Provincial Board

ZAMBOANGA: (Population, 437,000; capital, Zamboanga City)
 Hon. Felipe B. Azcuna, Governor
 Hon. Rómulo Garroville, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Braulio F. Villasis, Member, Provincial Board

City Mayors, Vice-Mayors, And Councilors Or Members Of City Councils Or Municipal Boards

BACOLOD CITY:

Hon. Nicolasa de la Peña, Mayor

City Councilors

Vicetne T. Remitio	Santiago Ochoa
Dionisio Gonzaga	Mario S. Villanueva
Manuel del Rosario	Pablo D. Makilan

BAGUIO CITY:

Hon. José M. Cariño, Mayor

Hon. Virginia Oteyza de Guía, Vice Mayor

City Councilors

Hon. Sixto Domondon
Hon. Honorio B. Millora
Hon. Teodoro C. Arvisu

CAVITE CITY:

Hon. Manuel S. Rojas, Mayor

City Councilors

Sancho Rillo	Artemio Barron
Eladio Enriquez	Zósimo Rojas
Antonio R. José	

CEBU CITY:

Hon. Vicente del Rosario Llamas, Mayor

City Councilors

Magno Paez	Paciente S. Villa
Juan Seno	Filemón Zapanta
Cresencio Tumakin (Vacant)	Catalina S. Ibañes

DAGUPAN CITY (Will be published later)

DANSALAN CITY (Will be published later)

DAVAO CITY:

Hon. León A. Garcia, Mayor

City Councilors

Pedro C. Quitain	Arsenio Villarosa
Leopoldo Abellera	Catalino Sayon
José Yap	

ILOILO CITY:

Hon. Fernando Lopez, Mayor

City Councilors

Antonio San Agustin	Fortunato Ybiernas
Manuel Hechanova	Joaquin Abanilla
Crispin Melocoton	Maximino Jalandoni (deceased)
Dominador T. Jover	

LIPA CITY

Hon. Esteban Mayo, Mayor

City Councilors

José T. Lantin	Baldomero Reyes
José M. Kalaw	Dr. José Segismundo
Francisco Reyes	

MANILA CITY (See list below)

ORMOC CITY

QUEZON CITY:

Hon. Policiano Bernardo, Mayor

Hon. Matías C. Defensor, Vice-Mayor

City Councilors

Hon. Gregorio Roxas	Hon. León Lopez
Hon. León C. Malubay	

RIZAL CITY: (Inaugurated Aug. 16, 1947)

Hon. Rufino F. Mateo, Mayor

Hon. Nicanor V. Santos, Vice-Mayor

City Councilors

Segundo Acosta	Augusto Bautista
Irineo Gallegos	Delfin Sanchez
Pedro Reynaldo	Flaviano Pangilinan
Dr. Cecilio Chuapoco	

SAN PABLO CITY:

Hon. Fernando A. Bautista, Mayor

City Councilors

Irineo R. Lozada	León Fule Castillo
Antonio Roño	Ricardo P. Tiezon
Restituto Briñas	

TAGAYTAY CITY:

Hon. Miguel P. Taña, Acting Mayor

City Councilors

Bienvenido Reyes	José Kiamzon
Joaquin S. Parcero	

—oOo—

City of Manila

CITY HALL, P. BURGOS, MANILA

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

2nd Floor, City Hall

Hon. VALERIANO E. FUGOSO, City Mayor

Hon. CESAR MIRAFLORES, Vice Mayor

THE MUNICIPAL BOARD

2nd Floor, City Hall

Hon. Segundo Agustin, President
Hon. Eustaquio C. Balagtas, Member
Hon. Andres Santamaria, Member
Hon. Pedro R. Arena, Member
Hon. Gregorio M. Bautista, Member
Hon. Gregorio N. Garcia, Member
Hon. Isauro M. Santiago, Member
Hon. Arcadio D. Santiago, Member
Hon. Agripino D. Bautista, Member
Hon. Guillermo Ronquillo, Member

HEADS OF DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS

Alejo Aquino, City Engineer; 3rd Floor City Hall
Marcelino Sarmiento, City Treasurer; Ground Floor, City Hall
José P. Bengzon, City Fiscal; Tels. 8-62-76 and 8-62-88, City Hall
Dr. Mariano C. Icasiano, City Health Officer; Ground Floor.

Julio Francia, City Assessor; 2nd Floor, City Hall
Felipe Jimenez, City Auditor; 2nd Floor, City Hall
Venancio Trinidad, Superintendent of City Schools, 4th Floor, City Hall
Isabel E. de Santos, Superintendent of City Libraries, 2nd Floor, City Hall
Col. Manuel de la Fuente, Chief of Police, Bilibid Compound, Tel. 4-69-41
Cipriano Cruz, Chief, Fire Department, Ground Floor, City Hall, Tel. 2-70-73
Hon. Guillermo Cabrera, Executive Judge, Municipal Court, Bilibid Compound, Azcarraga
Hon. Crisanto Aragon, Judge, Municipal Court, 3rd Floor, City Hall
Hon. Natividad Almeda-Lopez, Judge, Municipal Court, 2nd Floor, City Hall

Hon. Ramon A. Ycasiano, Judge, Municipal Court, Bilibid Com-
pound, Azcarraga
Hon. Francisco Gerónimo, Judge, Municipal Court, Bilibid Com-
pound, Azcarraga

Joaquin Garcia, Sheriff of Manila, Port Terminal Building, In-
tramuros, Manila
Pedro Carlipio, Clerk of Court, Municipal Court of Manila

Provincial Section

PROVINCES, CITIES, AND MUNICIPALITIES

NOTE: We will publish every month, in this section, the names, designations, and residence addresses of government officials and employees of each province, city, or municipality, in the order of date in which we receive the necessary data from official sources. We render this kind of information service free to the Government and the People of the Philippines so as to bring them closer to one another in the interest of National Unity, Cooperation and Harmony as a Free and Independent Nation striving for progressive, social, educational, economic, spiritual and political reforms in the Democratic way of Life. In case all the lists we have received do not appear in this Magazine, because of its limited number of pages, we can assure all those concerned that their names will be published in our Annual Directory (Cornejo's Directory of the Philippine Republic) for 1948. We are now compiling new data for said Annual Directory and any notice of changes or corrections in your list of names, designations and residence addresses that you may send us for 1948 will be highly appreciated.

Province Of Agusan COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE 24TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COURT BUTUAN

Hon. FROILAN BAYONA, Judge, Court of First Instance;
res., Butuan, Agusan
Macario C. Conde, Clerk of Court; res., Butuan, Agusan
Claro Leuterio, Court Stenographer; res., Butuan, Agusan

Vicente C. Fernandez, Court Interpreter; res., Butuan, Agusan
Alfonso Raganas, Temp. Docket Clerk; res., Butuan, Agusan
Ernesto R. Trillo, Provincial Sheriff; res., Butuan, Agusan
Buenaventura S. Nielo, Deputy Sheriff; res., Butuan, Agusan



Province Of Albay

(Partial List of Officials Only; Other Names will be published later.)

PROVINCIAL AND INSULAR OFFICIALS

Hon. VENANCIO P. ZIGA, Provincial Governor; res., Legaspi,
Albay
Isaac Bordonada, Member, Provincial Board; res., Malilipot, Al-
bay
Silvino Samson, Member, Provincial Board; res., Libon, Albay
Serafin Rodriguez, Secretary, Provincial Board; res., Legaspi,
Albay
Victorio H. Perez, Provincial Treasurer; res., Legaspi, Albay
Celerino Ramos, Provincial Auditor; res., Legaspi, Albay
Santiago Magbuhat, District Engineer; res., Legaspi, Albay
Manuel Escarilla, Div. Superintendent of Schools; res., Legaspi,
Albay
Dr. Martin Santiago, Dist. Health Officer; res., Legaspi, Albay
Dr. Pablo del Villar, Chief, Provincial Hospital; res., Legaspi,
Albay
Dr. Cesar Ingles, Chief, Bicol Treatment Station; res., Legaspi,
Albay
Leonardo Flores, Provincial Fiscal; res., Legaspi, Albay
Doroteo Serrano, Public Defender; res., Legaspi, Albay
Esteban T. Villar, Provincial Sheriff; res., Legaspi, Albay

Hon. Hermogenes Caluag, Judge, Court of First Instance; res.,
Legaspi, Albay
Hon. Segundo M. Martinez, Cadastral Judge; res., Legaspi, Al-
bay
Justino Balde, Clerk of Court; res., Legaspi, Albay
Ramon O. Balana, Register of Deeds; res., Ligao, Albay
Major Jose Cortes, District Commander; res., Legaspi, Albay
Celestino Reantaso, Prov. Agricultural Supervisor; res., Legaspi,
Albay
Daniel Jimenez, Prov. Internal Revenue Agent; res., Legaspi,
Albay
Donato N. Tiongson, Actg. Prov. Land Officer; res., Legaspi,
Albay
David Alvarez, Commercial Agent; res., Legaspi, Albay
Dr. Francisco Cerdon, Prov. Manager, PRRA; res., Legaspi,
Albay
Dr. Agaton Ursua, Phil. Red Cross Administrator; res., Legaspi,
Albay
Alejandro Gelano, Collector of Customs; res., Tabaco, Albay
Major Melecio Orbase, Manager, Phil. Veterans Board; res.,
Guinobatan, Albay

MUNICIPAL MAYORS AND TREASURERS OF ALBAY

<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Municipal Mayor</i>	<i>Municipal Treasurer</i>
BACACAY	Temistocles Raguero	Eleuterio Magayanes
CAMALIG	Rafael Grageda	Natalio Grageda
DARAGA	Juan Marbella	Ricardo Villanueva
GUINOBATAN	Tirso O. de los Reyes	Jose Thomas
JOVELLAR	Jose Ortega	Rufo Alferez
LEGASPI (Capital)	Francisco de Leoz	Francisco Armeña
LIBOG	Miguel Bustamante	Aguedo M. Muñoz
LIBON	Bernardo Ceguerra	Fausto Peralta
LIGAO	Jose Quiapon	Sofio P. Serviño
MALILIPOT	Jovito Binaday	Numeriano Atun
MALINAO	Catalino Kallos	Francisco Molo
MANITO	Agustin del Castillo	Eulogio Olarte
OAS	Jose Lauendo	Fidel Burgos

POLANGUI	Jesus Salalima	Conrado Bootan
RAPU-RAPU	Mariano Aguilar	Juan Bolaños
TABACO	Tomas Cabiles	Juan Ajero
TIWI	Melecio Madrilejos	Marcial N. Sanchez

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS

Legaspi, Albay

Ramon O. Balana, Register of Deeds and Mining Recorder;
see above

Daniel Martinez, Senior Clerk; res., Legaspi, Albay
Antonio R. Arboleda, Actg. Clerk; res., Legaspi, Albay
Dionisio R. Valera, Clerk; res., Libog, Albay
Walfredo Martinez, Janitor; res., Legaspi, Albay
Adolfo M. Arevalo, Mining Clerk; res., Camalig, Albay



Province Of Antique

Capital: San Jose

Hon. ALBERTO A. VILLAVERTE, Provincial Governor;
res., San José, Antique

Hon. Bernabé O. Tordesillas, Member, Prov. Board; res.,
San José, Antique

Hon. Rafael B. Silva, Member, Provincial Board; res.,
Hamtik, San José, Antique

MUNICIPAL MAYORS AND TREASURERS OF ANTIQUE

<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Municipal Mayor</i>	<i>Municipal Treasurer</i>
Barbaza	Antonio Inocentes ..	Antonio Romero
Bugasong	Candido Arangote ..	Pablo Varona
Caluya	Joven Janairo	Juan Acleto
Culasi	Aquilino Xavier ...	Pedro Lagunday
Dao	Vicente Laurezo ...	Mateo Orquez
Laua-an	Baltazar Necesito ..	Nicolas Flores
Patnongon	Ruperto Abellon ...	Simeon Abiera
Pandan	Juan S. Dioso	C. Ambubuyog
San Remigio	Nemesio Rubino ...	Roque Varona
Sibalom	Pedro M. Morales ..	Gerardo Gravante
San Jose (Capital) ..	Silverio V. Nietes ..	Higino Loza
Tibiao	L. A. Importante ..	Pablo Orcajada
Valderrama	Adriano Castillon ..	E. Baldestamon

(Other provincial and municipal officials of Antique province will be published later)



Province Of Bataan

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR

Balanga, Bataan

VICENTE T. ARGENTE, Provincial Auditor; res., Balanga,
Bataan

Victorino Flores, Actg. Chief Clerk; res., Balanga Bataan

Hermogenes A. Sanchez, Clerk, Prov. Section; res., Balanga,
Bataan.

Demetrio Velasco, Clerk, Mun. Section; res., Balanga, Bataan

Alfonsa A. Lopez, Correspondence and Records Clerk; res.,
Balanga, Bataan

Isabelo Banzon, Janitor-Messenger; res., Balanga, Bataan

Marciano Mendoza, Inspector-Checker; res., Balanga, Bataan



Province Of Bukidnon

Capital: Malaybalay

Hon. LOPE DAMASCO, Provincial Governor; res., Malaybalay,
Bukidnon

Vicente Hipona, Provincial Treasurer; res., Malaybalay, Bukid-
non

Silvestre Figalan, Provincial Auditor; res., Malaybalay, Bukidnon

Dr. Apolonio L. Perez, District Health Officer; res., Malaybalay,
Bukidnon

Antonio Ignacio, District Engineer; res., Malaybalay, Bukidnon

Jose Feliciano, Division Superintendent of Schools; res., Ma-
laybalay, Bukidnon

Capt. Ceferino Galvez, Prov. Provost Marshal; res., Malay-
balay, Bukidnon

Dr. David P. Evangelista, Chief, Bukidnon Public Hospital;
res., Malaybalay, Bukidnon

Zosimo Montemayor, Superintendent, Agricultural High School;
res., Maranag, Bukidnon

MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS UNDER THE BUREAU OF HEALTH

Dr. Manuel Montenegro, Maternity Physician; res., Impasugong
Bukidnon

Dr. Emilio Dayrit, Maternity Physician; res., Talakag, Bukidnon

Dr. Jaime Mercado, Maternity Physician; res., Maranag, Bu-
kidnon

PERSONNEL UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Jesus Murillo, Justice of the Peace of Malaybalay, Bukidnon;
res., Malaybalay, Bukidnon

Graciano Damasco, Deputy Clerk of Court, Court of First
Instance of Bukidnon; res., Malaybalay, Bukidnon

Agustin Toledo, Clerk, Court of First Instance of Bukidnon;
res., Malaybalay, Bukidnon

Agustin W. Beja, Deputy Prov. Sheriff of Bukidnon; res., Ma-
laybalay, Bukidnon

Casiano Litanon, Clerk, Office of the Register of Deeds of
Bukidnon; res., Malaybalay, Bukidnon



Province Of Cagayan

Capital: Tuguegarao

Hon. SERVANDO LIBAN, Provincial Governor

Jose Q. de la Cruz, Member, Provincial Board

Atty. Alejandro Sebastian, Member, Provincial Board

Segundino Purugganan, Secretary, Provincial Board

Sisenando Silvestre, Provincial Treasurer

Mauro Rosario, Prov. Auditor

Daniel Aison, Actg. District Engineer

Eduardo Palma, Provincial Fiscal

Nicasio Arranz, Asst. Provincial Fiscal

Hon. Irineo Ranjo, Judge, Court of First Instance

Hon. Bernardino Quitarano, Judge, Court of First Instance

Guillermo Galvez, Clerk of Court, Court of First Instance

Atty. Remigio Ma. Butacan, Provincial Sheriff

Capt. Pedro Sumulong, Provincial Provost Marshal, MP

Dr. Justo Avila, Actg. Dist. Health Officer

Dr. Gregorio Reyes, Director, Provincial Hospital

Miguel Gaffud, Div. Superintendent of Schools

Eulalio B. Alfonso, Academic Supervisor

Alfonso Ponce, Industrial Supervisor

(Mrs.) Adelaida Rosete Reyno, Home Economics Supervisor

Vito Diaz, Natl. Language Supervisor

Salvador Pasion, Provincial Agricultural Supervisor

Dr. B. B. Belendres, Manager, Food Prod. Campaign for
Northern Luzon

Vicente Paras, Dist. Forester

Domingo Arcalaz, District Land Officer

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS

Atty. Alfonso U. Reyno (B.S.E., LL.B.), Register of Deeds

Juan S. Dayag, Chief Clerk

Arturo L. Annang, Clerk

Nicanor Nadal, Clerk

(NOTE.—The list of municipal officials of Cagayan province will be
published later)

Province Of Camarines Norte

Capital: Daet

Hon. REGINO Z. GUINTO, Provincial Governor
Pedro Barbin, Member, Provincial Board
Eugenio Dasco, Member, Provincial Board
Alberto Sacriz, Secretary, Provincial Board
Ceferino R. Diño, Provincial Treasurer
Antero Oida, Asst. Provincial Treasurer
Gorgonio Valledor, Provincial Auditor
Marciano Tondo, Chief Clerk, Auditor's Office
Antonio Soriano, Dist. Engineer
Saturnino Abes, Div. Superintendent of Schools
Dr. Florencio Arreola, Dist. Health Officer
Hon. Catalino Buenaventura, Judge, Court of First Instance
Emmanuel Siguenza, Clerk of Court, Court of First Instance
Valentin Reyes, Provincial Fiscal
Atty. Delfin Sunga, Special Counsel
Atty. Anacleto de Guzman, Public Defender
Atty. Baldomero M. Lapak, Register of Deeds
Capt. Dionisio Velasco, Prov. Commander, MPC

(NOTE.—The list of municipal officials of Camarines Norte will be published later)



Province of Catanduanes

Capital: Virac

Hon. REMIGIO SOSITO, Provincial Governor
Severino Talion, Member, Provincial Board
Sebastian Quintana, Member, Provincial Board
Fernando T. Fuentes, Provincial Treasurer
José de Guzman, Provincial Auditor
Iluminado G. de Castro, Division Superintendent of Schools
Atty. Juan Salazar, Prov. Fiscal and Ex-Officio Register of Deeds
Dominador Ermitaño, District Engineer
Dr. Antonio Díaz, Actg. District Health Officer

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER

Fernando T. Fuentes, Provincial Treasurer
José S. Guerrero, Assistant Provincial Treasurer
Perfecto Olarte, Bookkeeper
Benigno A. Sanchez, Cashier
Fermin A. Bagadiong, Traveling Deputy
Demetrio S. Vargas, Internal Revenue Clerk
Eulogio S. Orendain, Property Clerk
Domingo Barbara, Deputy Assessor
Alfredo G. Aldave, Warehouseman
Julio Guerrero, Janitor-Messenger

Municipal Treasurers and Principal Clerks

Loreto G. Santelices, Municipal Treasurer, Baras
Leocadio Belaro, Principal Clerk, Treasury, Baras
Anastacio A. Gonzales, Municipal Treasurer, Bato
Esmeraldo Chavez, Principal Clerk, Treasury, Bato
Bartolome T. Regalado, Mun. Treasurer, Calolbon
Anselmo B. Surban, Prin. Clerk, Treasury, Calolbon
Leopoldo Santelices, Municipal Treasurer, Pandan
Dionisio Rojas, Principal Clerk, Treasury, Pandan
Gaspar Velasco, Municipal Treasurer, Pañganiban
Mateo Fernandez, Princ. Clerk, Treasury, Pañganiban
Leoncio M. Mora, Municipal Treasurer, Viga
Vicente Calderon, Principal Clerk, Treasury, Viga
Demetrio F. Arcilla, Municipal Treasurer, Virac
Francisco C. Alejandro, Prin. Clerk, Treasury, Virac

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER

Dr. José Florentino, Dist. Health Officer (On leave)
Dr. Antonio C. Díaz, Actg. Dist. Health Officer, Virac
Julian Chavez, Chief San. Insp. and Clerk, Virac
Inocentes Tablizo, Jan.-Messgr., Virac, Catanduanes

Presidents of Sanitary Divisions

Dr. Antonio C. Díaz, 1st San. Div., Virac-Calolbon
Dr. Raymundo L. Escueta, 3rd San. Div., Viga-Pañganiban

Dr. Alberto P. Redoble, 4th San. Div., Pandan
(Vacant: President, 2nd Sanitary Division, Bato-Baras)

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Province of Cebu

Capital: Cebu City

Hon. Manuel Cuenco, Provincial Governor
Hon. Miguel Raffiñan, Member, Provincial Board
Hon. Plácido D. Villacarlos, Member, Provincial Board
Pantaleón S. Velasquez, Secretary, Provincial Board
Ubaldo D. Laya, Provincial Treasurer
Ponciano Reyna, Asst. Prov. Treasurer
Ramón Fernandez, Prov. Auditor
Riogracias Estrella, Dist. Engineer
Felipe Pareja, Prov. Assessor
Dr. Nicomedes Laborte, Dist. Health Officer
Dr. Pedro D. Guíang, Div. Supt. of Schools
Antonio Derecho, Prov. Agr. Supervisor
Atty. Joaquin T. Maambong, Prov. Sheriff
Atty. Martina Arnoco, Register of Deeds
Sixto Dancel, Dist. Land Officer
Dr. Hidelbrando Jurado, Head, Prov. Puericulture Center

(NOTE.—A complete list of Cebu officials and employees, including the city and municipal mayors, vice-mayors, councilors, secretaries, treasurers, chiefs of police, presidents of sanitary divisions, justices of the peace, teachers, etc., will be published in our next issue.)



Province of Cotabato

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS

Cotabato, Cotabato

Zacarias C. Antonio, Register of Deeds; res., Cotabato, Cotabato
Baltazar Macapagal, Senior Clerk; res., Cotabato, Cotabato
Francisco L. Tan, Clerk; res., Cotabato, Cotabato
Alfredo R. Bello, Clerk; res., Cotabato, Cotabato

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Province of Davao

Capital: Davao City

DAVAO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Hon. Antonio C. Lanzar, Provincial Governor
Hon. Rafael F. Santos, Member, Provincial Board
Hon. Flamin R. Dianco, Member, Provincial Board

DAVAO CITY GOVERNMENT

Hon. León A. Garcia, Mayor, Davao City
Hon. Pedro C. Quitain, Member, Municipal Board
Hon. Leopoldo Abellera, Member, Municipal Board
Hon. Arsenio Villarosa, Member, Municipal Board
Hon. Catalino Sayon, Member, Municipal Board
Hon. Jose Yap, Member, Municipal Board

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

L. Arabejo, Provincial Secretary
A. Atienza, Deputy Governor-at-Large
D. Mirasol, Deputy Governor
A. Quidato, Deputy Governor
D. Lacuesta, Deputy Governor
F. R. Gavales, Deputy Governor
B. Biroy, Deputy Governor
G. G. Latorilla, Chief Clerk
Clerks: A. Zamora, J. V. Militante, N. B. Nidia, Miss C. Camus, and F. Alvar

HEADS OF DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS

P. Encarnacion, Provincial Treasurer, Davao
B. C. Guerrero, District Engineer
Fortunato Alagaban, Provincial and City Auditor
Albert Haynes, Division Superintendent of Schools
Maj. José J. Jereza, Provincial Provost Marshal
Alfonso Capili, Prov. Agricultural Supervisor
Dr. Manuel P. Babao, Chief, Davao Pub. Hospital
Dr. Marcelino Azusano, Dist. Health Officer

Atty. M. Belandres, Dist. Land Officer
 Agapito Cenabre, District Forester
 Paulino Valdez, Collector of Customs, Davao port
 Timoteo Anloague, Provincial Revenue Agent
 Benito Israel, PRRA Representative
 Perfecto de los Reyes, Supervisor, Nat. Coop. Adm.
 Cenon Cervantes, Chairman and Gen. Mgr., NAFCO
 Sotero Albano, Chief, Fiber Inspection Service
 Gaudioso Tiongko, Manager, NACOCO, Davao Branch
 Emiliano Balocating, Manager, PNB, Davao Branch
 Atty. Casiano S. Carin, Public Defender
 Scfronio Sencio, Post Office Inspector
 Herminio Pavino, Immigration Officer

COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF DAVAO

Hon. Enrique A. Fernandez, Judge; r Bolton St., Davao
 Antonio Baz, Clerk of Court; r P. Reyes St., Davao
 Alfonso Atilano, Dep. Clk. of Ct.; r Bonifacio St., Davao
 Eulalio Restauero, Stenographer; r Sta. Ana, Davao
 Manuel B. Quidato, Interpreter; r Sta. Ana, Davao
 Crispiniano Siega, Clerk; r Claveria St., Davao
 Pastor de la Cerna, Jr., Clerk; r T. Claudio, Davao
 Nicanor S. Bautista, Clerk; r P. Reyes, Davao

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL FISCAL

Bernardo Teves, Provincial Fiscal; r Claveria St.
 Aida Gil-Damaso, Asst. Prov. Fiscal; r Uyanguren St.
 Emiliano Esperat, Chief Clerk; r T. Claudio St.
 Gaspar C. Eng, Clerk-Messgr.; r Bonifacio St.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL SHERIFF

Eriberto A. Unson, Prov. Sheriff; r San Pedro St.
 Sancho C. Canoy, Deputy Sheriff; r Bolton St.
 Jose Villanueva, Deputy Sheriff; r Claveria St.
 Job Verzosa, Deputy Sheriff; r Legaspi St. Ext.



Province of Ilocos Sur

CAPITAL: VIGAN

Hon. Perfecto Faypon, Provincial Governor
 Atty. Pablo C. Sanidad, Board Member
 Atty. Felix V. Vergara, Board Member
 Sofronio A. Corpus, Provincial Secretary
 Victor F. Dario, Private Secretary
 Meliton Prudencio, Acting Provincial Treasurer
 M. Cudiamat, Asst. Provl. Tresurer
 Florentino Kapili, Division Superintendent of Schools
 Jose Sangalang, Division Academic Supervisor
 Hon. Zoilo Hilario, Judge, Court of First Instance, 3rd Judicial District
 Alberto A. Averia, Clerk of Court
 Constante Llanes, Deputy Clerk of Court
 Pedro A. Dayao, Provincial Revenue Agent
 Catalino Paraiso, Actg. District Engineer
 Jose F. Letargo, Provincial Fiscal and Actg. Register of Deeds

(NOTE.—The list of officers and employees, including municipal mayors and councilors, will be published later)



Province of La Union

Capital: San Fernando

Hon. Agaton R. Yaranon, Provincial Governor
 Hon. Bernabe Aquino, Judge, Court of First Instance
 Norberto Guray, Member, Prov. Board
 Atty. Joaquin Ortega, Jr., Member, Prov. Board
 Roman Nisperos, Prov. Secretary
 Segundo C. Gloria, District Engineer
 Meliton Prudencio, Provincial Treasurer
 Nic. Marin, Provincial Auditor
 Gregorio Dimaano, Div. Supt. of Schools

Dr. Tirso Coronel, Dist. Health Officer

Atty. Juan P. Aquino, Prov. Fiscal

Miguel Rilloraza, Clerk of Court

Pío A. Tadina, Prov. Agr. Supervisor

Atty. Crisogono Balagot, Register of Deeds

Atty. Simplicio Cabading, Prov. Sheriff

(NOTE.—The list of provincial and municipal officials furnished by the governor will be published later.)



Province of Lanao

Capital: Dansalan

Hon. Louis R. Marohombsar, Governor; r Dansalan, Lanao
 Hon. Muti Amai Kurut, Member, Prov. Board; r Saguwaran
 Hon. Tagoranao Benito, Member, Prov. Board; r Marantao
 Valentin Daligcon, Prov. Secretary; r Dansalan

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Datu Berua Alonto, Special Assistant to the Governor; Regan, Gata, Lanao
 Datu Barabandan Sultan sa Madamba, Deputy Governor-at-Large; r Ganassi, Lanao
 Datu Marmay Radiamuda, Special Deputy Governor; r Dansalan

Deputy Governors

Datu Dardagan Macarimbang, Madalum, Lanao
 Datu Darangina Diampuan, Tamparan, Lanao
 Datu Rascid Lucman, Lumbatan, Lanao
 Datu Malawani Mambuay, Ramain, Lanao
 Datu Batugan Malangsaingud, Sungud, Lanao
 Datu Guru Bacu, Marantao, Lanao
 Datu Benasing Macarambon, Uatu, Lanao
 Datu Orangot Marohom, Gamasi, Lanao
 Hadji Cosain Usman, Momungan, Lanao
 Datu Pinto Natangcop, Maguing, Lanao
 Datu Saliwato Radiab, (Asst.), Masiu, Lanao

Special Agents

Datu Buleg Noska, (At Large), Gata, Lanao
 Datu Umpar, Kamalig, Lanao
 Hadji Usudan Mama, Dansalan, Lanao
 Datu Macabato Doro, Momungan, Lanao
 Datu Pangcoga Lantong, Tugaya, Lanao
 Datu Udai Alangadi, Kamain, Lanao
 Datu Sumayan Darimban, Saguwaran, Lanao
 Datu Batalo Radiamoda, Bacolod, Lanao
 Datu Pambayabaya Anaio, Taraka, Lanao
 Datu Mangondaya Didaagen, Malaig, Lanao
 Datu Ambor Radiangaes, Taraka, Lanao

Governor's Office Personnel

Campong Basman, Senior Clerk; r Dansalan, Lanao
 Pantalan Manalundung, Record Clerk; r Dansalan
 Petronio C. Encabo, Clerk-Stenographer; r Dansalan
 Leo Monsanto, Clerk-Typist and Prop. Custodian

Provincial Warden

Francisco Somosierra, Prov. Warden; r Dansalan
 Juan Bantilan, Sergeant, Jail Guards; r Dansalan
 Simeon Dalura, Corporal, Jail Guards; r Dansalan

OFFICE OF THE DIST. HEALTH OFFICER

Dansalan, Lanao

Dr. Pablo S. Hamoy, District Health Officer
 Dr. Godofredo L. Caluen, Pres., Sanitary Division, Iligan, Lanao
 Dr. Nicanor Aguilar, Physician, Maternity Charity Clinic, Kapatagan, Lanao
 Dr. Rodolfo N. Padua, Physician, Maternity Charity Clinic, Marantao, Lanao

(NOTE.—The list of national officials of the different branches of national government in Lanao, as well as the list of municipal and district officials of this province, will be published in the CORNEJO'S DIRECTORY OF THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC for 1948)

Province of Leyte

OFFICE OF THE DIST. HEALTH OFFICER

Tacloban, Leyte

- Dr. Wenceslao Enage, Acting District Health Officer, Tacloban.
 Dr. Manuel V. Fuentes, Physician, In Charge, San José Civilian Hospital, Dulag, Leyte
 Dr. Nello Roa, Resident Physician, Baybay Civilian Hospital Baybay, Leyte
 Dr. José Silao, Actg. Chief, Baybay Civilian Hospital, Baybay,
 Dr. Bernardo Morante, N.C.C. Physician, Tolosa, Leyte

Presidents of Sanitary Divisions of Leyte

- Dr. Martin Reyes, Carigara, Leyte
 Dr. Carlos Matriano, Calubian, Leyte
 Dr. Venancio Abanilla, Caibiran, Leyte
 Dr. Jorge A. Zamora, Naval, Leyte
 Dr. Eutiquiano Fiel, Ormoc, Leyte
 Dr. José Mercado, Jr., Baybay, Leyte
 Dr. Amado Romero, Hilongos, Leyte
 Dr. Constancio C. Tan, Maasin, Leyte
 Dr. Ranulfo Salazar, Sogod, Leyte
 Dr. James Parado, Liloan, Leyte
 Dr. Leoncio Manalang, Hinundayan, Leyte

Province of Misamis Occidental

Capital: Oroquieta

- Hon. GEDEON G. QUIJANO, Governor; r Oroquieta, Misamis Occidental
 Hon. PATRICIO CENIZA, Judge, Court of First Instance; r Oroquieta, Misamis Occ.
 Hon. Basilio Binaoro, Member, Provincial Board; r Tañgub, Misamis Occ.
 Hon. Edilberto Lumasag, Member, Provincial Board; r Plaridel, Misamis Occ.
 Filomeno D. Pacana, Provincial Treasurer; r Oroquieta
 Dr. Cayetano Hernandez, Dist. Health Officer; r Oroquieta
 Nazario A. Froilan, Provincial Auditor; r Oroquieta
 Antonio Piñero, District Engineer; r Oroquieta
 Diosdado Bacolod, Provincial Fiscal; r Oroquieta
 Santiago Dizon, Div. Supt. of Schools; r Oroquieta
 Dr. José V. Libunao, Chief, Misamis Occ. Provincial Hospital; r Oroquieta
 Simplicio J. Apao Register of Deeds; r Oroquieta

MUNICIPAL TREASURERS

- Margarito Cagata, Aloran, Misamis Occ.
 Ricardo R. Villanueva, Balingao, Misamis Occ.
 Lucio N. Tan, Bonifacio, Misamis Occidental
 Gaudencio Origenes, Clarin, Misamis Occ.
 Prudente Carpio, Jimenez, Misamis Occ.
 Epimaco Go. Fernandez, Lopez Jaena, Misamis Occ.
 Máximo Lago, Misamis Misamis Occidental
 Eugenio Cedilla, Oroquieta, Misamis Occidental
 Nicolas Pascua, Plaridel, Misamis Occidental
 Teódulo R. Cadiz, Tañgub, Misamis Occidental
 Paulino T. Fuentes, Tudela, Misamis Occidental
 Dr. Amado Romero, Hilongos, Leyte
 Dr. Constancio C. Tan, Maasin, Leyte
 Dr. Ranulfo Salazar, Sogod, Leyte
 Dr. James Parado, Liloan, Leyte
 Dr. Leoncio Manalang, Hinundayan, Leyte

Mountain Province

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER

Bontoc, Mountain Province

- Roque Peredo, District Engineer, Bontoc, Mt. Province
 F. B. de la Fuente, Civil Engineer, Bontoc
 Joe A. Maraña, Asst. Civil Engineer, Bontoc
 Manuel Magno, Asst. Civil Engineer, Kabugao, Mt. Province
 Manuel Magno, Asst. Civil Engineer, Lagawe, Ifugao, Mt. Province

V. O. Ramirez, Chief Clerk, Ledger Clerk and Computer-Registration Clerk, Bontoc

- Pedro L. Guiling, Property Clerk, Bontoc
 Simón Aquino, Clerk-Stenographer, Bontoc
 Herlindo Bayle, Record Clerk, Bontoc
 Pablo Wangdale, Clerk-Messenger, Bontoc

Road Foremen

- Roberto Tuason, Sabañgan, Mt. Province
 Antonio Fagyan, Bontoc, Mt. Province
 Manuel Dunuan, Lagawe, Ifugao, Mt. Province
 Nicomedes Padilla, Lubuagan, Mt. Province

Surveyors

- P. N. Moron, Bontoc, Mt. Province
 José S. Dizon, Bontoc, Mt. Province

Bridge and Building Construction

- Jose M. Zuñega, Foreman, Bontoc
 Alfredo M. Matulac, Foreman, Lubuagan
 Pedro Cordero, Foreman, Lubuagan
 Severo Pimentel, Draftsman, Bontoc
 Jesus A. Cariño, Gen. Carpenter, Bontoc

Garage and Storeroom

- Nicanor Valencerina, Chief Mechanic, Bontoc
 Angel Salvador, Garage Foreman, Bontoc
 Porfirio T. Aguana, Checker-Timekeeper

Road Telephone System

- Felipe Malacas, Superintendent, Road Telephone System, Bontoc

Province of Negros Occidental

Capital: City of Bacolod

- Hon. RAFAEL LACSON, Provincial Governor
 Hon. Francisco Ferrer, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Agustin B. Montilla, Jr., Member, Provincial Board
 Atty. Ladislao Palma, Provincial Auditor
 Fernando S. Fuentes, Actg. Div. Superintendent of Schools
 Fernando Arnaldo, District Engineer
 Jesus S. Rodriguez, Provincial Fiscal
 Jose Libon, Assistant Provincial Fiscal
 Jose Encarnacion, Assistant Provincial Fiscal
 Atty. Alfonso Dádivas, Public Defender
 Benjamin A. Ledesma, Provincial Sheriff
 Maj. Jesus Mercado, Prov. Provost Marshal, MPC
 Cirilo Abrasia, Register of Deeds
 Dr. Ruperto Angodong, District Health Officer
 Dr. Ricardo Jara, Chief, Provincial Hospital
 Marcelo C. Santiago, Provincial Revenue Agent
 Carlos Cunanan, Officer in Charge, Canlaon Reforestation Project, Murcia, Negros Occ.
 Vicente Agaloos, Officer in Charge, Forest Station, Bacolod City
 Moises B. Aleta, Dist. Land Officer, Land District No. 14, Bacolod City
 Dominador D. Pascual, Superintendent, La Granja Sugar Cane Experiment Station, La Carlota, Negros Occ.
 Andrés T. Peros Provincial Veterinarian, Bacolod

COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL 18th Judicial District City of Bacolod

- Hon. Francisco Arellano, District Judge
 Hon. Buenaventura Córdova, Judge-at-Large
 José Azcona, Clerk of Court
 Segundo Hipólito, Dep. Clerk of Court
 Agripino E. Magsuci, Dep. Clerk of Court
 Diosdado Rodrigo, Interpreter
 Luís Saljay, Docket Clerk
 Apolonio Lamela, Docket Clerk
 José Grecia, Docket Clerk
 Felix M. Veniegas, Clerk
 Bautista Noblefranca, Clerk
 Aquiles Java, Clerk (Temporary)

Ladislao V. Agudelo, Clerk-Messenger
 Sabas M. Abastillas, Court Stenographer
 Benito C. Jalandoni, Court Stenographer
 Filemón Jalandoni, Court Stenographer
 Perfecto P. Torres, Court Stenographer
 Crisóstomo A. Hiceta, Court Stenographer
 Silvino Imperial, Cadastral Clerk
 Josué de José, Cadastral Clerk
 Benjamin Villanueva, Cadastral Clerk

Province of Nueva Ecija

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR
 Cabanatuan

Amadeo R. Quintos, Provincial Auditor, Cabanatuan
 Filemon O. Olayta, Sr., Chief Clerk
 Dom. B. Cruz, Junior Clerk

Clerks:

Rosendo Francisco	Dominador T. Bautista
Miguel Díaz	Rufino R. Corpuz
Sergio Abesamis	Cristobal G. Javate
Bembunato Peña	Francisco V. Santos
Filemon R. Santos	Nicanor S. Hernandez
Augusto G. Manuel	Catalino E. Ferry
Jose M. Ligon	Eugenio Manabat
Ernesto Manabat, Felix Mendoza, and Jeremias Alejo, Laborers and Checkers	

Province of Surigao

Capital: Surigao

Hon. VICENTE L. PIMENTEL, Provincial Governor
 Hon. Canuto Servillas, Member, Provincial Board
 Hon. Guillermo Arpilleda, Member, Provincial Board
 Teodoro J. Geraldino, Secretary, Provincial Board

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Andres F. Olaco, Supt., non-Christian Tribes
 Juanito Gimenez, Chief and Record Clerk
 Catalino Lesaca, Provincial Warden

DIFFERENT OFFICE HEADS AND ASSISTANTS

José Talon, Provincial Treasurer
 Esteban Andres, Assistant Provincial Treasurer
 Juan Ferrer, Adm. Deputy, Treasurer's Office
 Teodorico Aparicio, Cashier, Treasurer's Office
 Auspicio E. Lopez, Bookkeeper, Treasurer's Office
 Enrique Potente, Provincial Auditor
 Justino Nacino, Chief Clerk, Auditor's Office
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- KIKO ELECTRICAL SERVICE & AUTO
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Torres Bugallon, Dagupan City
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ROCES INCORPORATED, RAMON

Ramon Rocas Bldg., Corner Soler

& Calero, Sta. Cruz, Manila

UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING CO., INC.

Central Office: 1120 Washington

Downtown Office: 706 Evangelista

Manila

RADIO DEALERS**ALLIED BUSINESS ENTERPRISES**

233 Rizal St., Legaspi, Albay

BOLINAO ELECTRONICS CORPORATION

6th Floor, China Bank Bldg.

215 Dasmariñas, Binondo, Manila

CAPULE & COMPANY, INC.

107 Chaco Bldg., Plaza Cervantes

Binondo, Manila

ELECTRO-EQUIPMENT & SUPPLY Co.

c/o Elizalde & Co., Inc.

380 Tanduay St., Manila

ELIZALDE & CO., INC.

Elizalde Bldg., M. de la Industria

Manila

ESTRELLA AUTO PALACE

123 Mendoza, Quiapo, Manila

HEACOCK CO., H. E.

600 Dasmariñas, cor. David, Manila

PHILIPPINE ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES, INC.

Ground Floor, Regina Bldg.,

Muelle del Banco Nacional, Manila

PHILIPPINE MUSIC CO., INC.

235 Ronquillo, Sta. Cruz, Manila

UNITED TRADING COMPANY

Main Office: Felipe II St.

Meisic, Manila

SCHOOL SUPPLY DEALERS**ABIVA PUBLISHING HOUSE**

932 Misericordia, Sta. Cruz, Manila

ADVOCATE BOOK SUPPLY

2034 Azcarraga, Manila

ALEMAR'S

220 Plaza Sta. Cruz, Manila

AYUDA BOOK CO.

2027 Azcarraga, Manila

BOOKMAN, INC.

725 Evangelista, Manila

COLCOL & CO., M.

878 Rizal Ave., Manila

COMMERCIAL DISTRIBUTORS CO., INC.

358 Raon, Sta. Cruz, Manila

CORONA SUPPLY CO.

400-402 Juan Luna, Binondo, Manila

DEVILLA & COMPANY

Martires St., Cebu City

DUQUE RETAIL STORE, BALBIDO

Claveria St., Davao City

EMMANUEL EDUCATIONAL

DISTRIBUTOR

1878 Azcarraga, Manila

FLAVIANO VARIETY STORE

1315 Rizal Ave., Sta. Cruz, Manila

GENERAL COMMERCIAL COMPANY

R-105 Chaco Bldg., Plaza Cervantes

Binondo, Manila

GINETE, CAMILA

Uyangurin St., Davao City

HECHANOVA & SONS

261 J. M. Basa St., Iloilo City

HEILBRONN CO., J. P.

302 Regina Bldg., Escolta, Manila

LEDDA & CO., INC., S. Z.

1309 Quezon Blvd., cor. Requesens

Manila

LEYTE COMMERCIAL CO., INC.

Baybay, Tacloban, Leyte

LIM & COMPANY

209 Great Eastern Bldg., Echague

Manila

LLAMAS PRESS

Torres Bugallon, Dagupan City

LUY KIM GUAN

11-13 Guardia Nacional St.

Zamboanga City

MANILA VARIETY STORE CO.

501 Raon Quiapo, Manila

MARIANO & COMPANY

729 Evangelista, Manila

MARTINEZ, LIBRERIA J.

296 Doroteo Jose St., Manila

MATEUS CO., BEN R.

P. Burgos St., Naga, Camarines Sur

MENDOZA & SONS GONZALO B.

Torres Bugallon St., Dagupan City

MINDANAO COMMERCIAL CO., INC.

Zamboanga City, P. O. Box 185

MOREMAT (MORENO-MATILLA)

Arias Bldg., cor. Rizal Avenue

and Carriedo, Manila

NATIONAL BOOK STORE

679 Rizal Ave., Sta. Cruz, Manila

NATIONAL PRESS & STATIONERY

STORE—(Luis D. Gutierrez)

71-73 J. M. Basa St., Iloilo City

NAZARIO & SONS INC., C. G.

430 Dasmariñas, Binondo, Manila

NORTH BAY TRADING CORPORATION

Suite 224 Calvo Bldg., Escolta
and 702 Lavezares, Manila

OCNER, L. P.

447 Dasmariñas, Manila

PANGASINAN SALES COMPANY

Torres Bugallon, Dagupan City

PANGASINAN TRADING CORPN.

Dagupan City

PAUL BROS.

204 Rosario, Binondo Manila

PAULIN, TEODORO S.

211 B. Aranas, Cebu City

PEOPLE'S TRADING CORPORATION,

INC., The

Tacloban, Leyte

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO., INC.

1104 Castillejos, Quiapo Manila

PHILIPPINE PRODUCERS & CONSUM-

ERS COOPERATIVE

Azucena St., San Pablo City

PICSAL & COMPANY

Naga, Camarines Sur

QUALITEX, THE

22 Escolta, Manila

SAYCON & CO., INC., THE

Session Road, Baguio City

SAYO BOOK STORE PRAXEDES

225 Rosario, Binondo, Manila

TABLA ATHLETIC SUPPLY

Junquera St., Cebu City

VASQUEZ BROS. & CO.

740-742 R. Hidalgo, Quiapo, Manila

VET BROS. & COMPANY

Tacloban, Leyte

ZABALA & BROS., JOSE

Dagupan City

ZAPATA & CO. M. D.

New Goldenberg Bldg., 409 Dasmariñas
Binondo, Manila

SCHOOL OF AVIATION

FAR EASTERN SCHOOL OF

AERONAUTICS

Paterno Bldg., Sta. Cruz, Manila

SCHOOL, CORRESPONDENCE

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE
SCHOOLS

212 Martinez Bldg., 121 Dasmariñas
Binondo, Manila

**SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND
UNIVERSITIES**

ADAMSON UNIVERSITY

San Marcelino, Ermita Manila

AFABLE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

España, cor. P. Paredes, Manila

ARELLANO UNIVERSITY

Legarda, Sampaloc, Manila

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE

405 Herran, Ermita, Manila

ATENEO DE MANILA

408 P. Faura Ermita, Manila

CENTRO ESCOLAR UNIVERSITY

Mendiola St., Manila

COLEGIO DE LA CONCORDIA

2487 Herran, Manila

COLEGIO DE LA CONSOLACION

260 San Rafael, Manila

COLEGIO DE SAN AGUSTIN DE

ILOILO

Iloilo City

COLEGIO DE SAN JUAN DE LETRAN

200 Beaterio St., Intramuros, Manila

COLEGIO DE SANTA ISABEL

Taft Ave., Ermita, Manila

COSMOPOLITAN COLLEGES

Main Bldg.: Plaza Sta. Cruz

Manila (With Branches in Sta. Ana

Pasig, Rizal City and other towns)

DE LA SALLE COLLEGE

Taft Ave., Malate, Manila

FAR EASTERN UNIVERSITY

Quezon Blvd., near Azcarraga

Manila

FEATI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Paterno Bldg., Sta. Cruz Bldg.

Manila

GREGG BUSINESS INSTITUTE

Cor. Rizal Ave. and Soler

Sta. Cruz Manila

HOLY ANGEL ACADEMY

Los Angeles, Pampanga

HOLY GHOST COLLEGE

163 Mendiola St., San Miguel

Manila

INDEPENDENCE COLLEGE

Burgos St., Rizal City

INSTITUTO DE MUJERES

Gov. Forbes St., Sampaloc, Manila

JOSE RIZAL COLLEGE

R. Hidalgo, Quiapo, Manila

MALABON NORMAL SCHOOL

Ave. Rizal, Malabon, Rizal

MANILA CENTRAL COLLEGES (For-
merly Manila College of Pharmacy, Den-
tistry and Liberal Arts)

Main Bldg.: Oroquieta-Zurbaran

Annex: F. Huertas-Mayhaligue

MAPUA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Doroteo Jose. Sta. Cruz, Manila

NATIONAL RADIO SCHOOL

Victoria Bldg., Corner of Sales

& Ronquillo Sts., Manila

NATIONAL TEACHERS COLLEGE, THE

629 Tanduay, Quiapo, Manila

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

355 Lipa Sampaloc, Manila

PHILIPPINE WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

Taft Ave., Ermita, Manila

RIZAL CENTRAL COLLEGE

715-719 F. B. Harrison, Rizal City

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COLLEGES,

F. D.

Aldecoa Bldg.: 1740-1744 Rizal Ave.

Annex: 1634 Rizal Ave., Manila

Tel. 2-61-52

SAN BEDA COLLEGE

E. Mendiola St., San Miguel, Manila

SILLIMAN UNIVERSITY

Dumaguete, Negros Oriental

SOUTHEASTERN COLLEGE

Burgos St., Rizal City

UNION COLLEGE OF MANILA

750 Lepanto cor. Azcarraga, Manila

UNIVERSITY OF MANILA

Alejandro VI, Sampaloc, Manila

UNIVERSITY OF STO. TOMAS

España & P. Noval, Sampaloc, Manila

TAILORS

ABELARDO'S TAILORING

Haberdashery & Dry Cleaning

209 Legarda Manila

ALICE FASHION SHOP

849 San Fernando, Manila

ALICIA'S FASHION CENTER

1085 Zamora, Rizal City

Miss Alicia Acabado

Prop. and Modiste

ALVIZ TAILORING

117 Rizal Avenue, Manila

ARMY STYLE DEPARTMENT STORE,

The

Head Office: 511 Juan Luna

Branch: 44 Escolta, Manila

BEAUX TAILORING & HABERDASH-

ERY

822 R. Hidalgo, Quiapo, Manila

CERVANTES, JOSE

Tailoring and Haberdashery

624 Rizal Ave., Manila

DE LEON BROS

Gonzaga St., Bacolod City, P. I.

M. M. de Leon

Tech. Designer

GALANG'S TAILORING

1122 Rizal Ave., Manila

GARRIDO'S TAILORING, B.

423 Raon, Quiapo, Manila

LA ELEGANCIA

Modiste Shoppe

1308 Rizal Ave., Manila

Julita Roxas de Serrano, Prop.

LIWANAG FASHION

241-243 Carriedo, Quiapo

Manila

OLIVAR MODEL

612 Arlegui, cor. Barbosa

Quiapo, Manila

VICENTE, R.—GENT'S TAILOR

521 Evangelista cor. Ronquillo,

Quiapo, Manila

YOUTH'S FASHION

1345 Rizal Ave., Manila

TEXTILES DEALERS

ALBAY ABACA ARTS

Daraga, Albay, Philippines

ALLEN & SANTOS ENTERPRISES

INC.

40-B Jones Ave., Cebu City

AMERICAN FACTORS (Phil.) Inc.

R-307 Myers Bldg., Port Area

204 Wilson Bldg., Manila

CAVITE FEDERATION OF RETAIL-

ERS' COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION,

INC.

Imus, Cavite

CEBU PROVINCIAL TRADING COR-

PORATION, INC.

Cebu City

CONTINENTAL COMMERCIAL CO.,

INC.

539 Nueva St., Manila

CRUZ, CATALINA L. DE

684 Ilaya, Manila

DEVILLA & COMPANY

Martires St., Cebu City

EUREKA TRADING CORPORATION

Tacloban, Leyte

FAIRMONT, The

369 Echague, Quiapo, Manila

FILIPINO RETAILERS & MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Iloilo City

FLORENTE, SALOME M.

Iloilo City Public Market

Iloilo City

GAMBOA, MANUEL

Iloilo City, Public Market

Iloilo City

GENATO COMMERCIAL CORPORATION

1075-1079 R. Hidalgo, Quiapo

Manila

GENERAL COMMERCIAL COMPANY

R-105 Chaco Bldg., Plaza Cervantes

Manila

GETZ BROS. & CO.

3rd Floor, Trade & Commerce Bldg.

123 Juan Luna, Manila

GMUR INC. OTTO

Wilson Bldg., Juan, Luna, Manila

GO TAO & CO. (ENGKEE GOTAO)

39 Sikatuna St., Cebu City

GOLDEN STAR

260 T. Padilla St., Cebu City

GREAT CHINA COMMERCIAL

29 Escolta, Manila

GUAN SENG TRADING

Guardia Nacional St.

Zamboanga City

HIJOS DE BATANES

9 Aldeguez St., Iloilo City

HONG BEE TRADING CO.

Uyangurin St., Davao City

HONG BIO COMMERCIAL

Washington St. Bacolod City

HOUSE OF ESCARTE, The

R-1 Puyat Bldg., 636 Rizal Ave.

Manila

HUFANO & CO., MARIANO

Dagupan City, Pangasinan

IDEAL BAZAR

8 Session Road, Baguio City

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL CO.

(Klingler & Pascual)

328 Dasmariñas Manila

INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO.

18 Gonzaga St., Bacolod City

JUSTINIANI VARIETY STORE, R.

J. M. Basa St., Iloilo City

KER & COMPANY, Ltd.

323 National City Bank Bldg.

Manila

LA CEBUANA

Cebu City, Philippines

LA PERLA DE LA INDIA

676 Ilaya, Manila

LA PERLA TRADING

48 Gn. Luna, Naga, Camarines Sur

LAGUNA TRADING CORPORATION

302 Peoples Bank Bldg.

Dasmariñas Manila

LANDAHL & CO., INC., A.

27 Escolta, Manila

LEON BROS. FASHION PARK, DE

Gonzaga St., Bacolod City

LEYTE COMMERCIAL CO., Inc.

Baybay, Tacloban, Leyte

LIM SUI & CO.

Claveria St., Davao City

LUY KIM GUAN

11-13 Guardia Nacional St.

Zamboanga City

MABUHAY TRADING (Tan Tiong Keng)

114 Rosario, Manila

MANILA PALACE

79 Escolta, Manila

MANILA SILK SUPPLY

(P. C. Ailmal Co.)

741 Tabora, Manila

MARVEX COMMERCIAL CO., INC.

Suite 206, Limjoco Bldg.

670 Dasmariñas, Manila

MENZI & CO., INC.

4th Floor, Wilson Bldg.

143 Juan Luna, Manila

MINDANAO COMMERCIAL CO., Inc.

Zamboanga City, P. O. Box 185

MINDANAO COMMERCIAL FACTORS

Davao City

MONDEJAR TRADING, SALES &

SERVICE SYSTEM

Cor. P. Burgos & Juan Luna Sts.

Tacloban, Leyte

MORGAN SALES

4th Floor, R-425 Wise Bldg.

Manila

NEGROS HARDWARE AND DRY

GOODS

64 Smith St., Bacolod City

NEW BACOLOD TRADING

Washington St. Bacolod City

NEW INDIAN BAZAAR

Zamboanga City, P. O. Box 172

NEW YORK INDENT COMPANY

306 Maritima Bldg., Dasmariñas

Cor. Juan Luna, Manila

NOLASCO ENTERPRISES

66 F. Ramos St., Cebu City

NORTH BAY TRADING CORPORATION

Suite 224 Calvo Bldg.

Escolta, Manila

OUANO COMPANY, D. M.

Cor. Mango Ave. & D. Jakosalem

Cebu City

OUR STORE, INC.

Davao City

PAN-ASIATIC COMMERCIAL CO., INC.

805 Wilson Bldg. Juan Luna, Manila

PANGASINAN COOPERATIVE

LEAGUE, Inc.

Dagupan City, Pangasinan

PANGASINAN TRADING CORPORATION, INC.

Dagupan City, Pangasinan

PAULIN, TEODORO S.

211 B. Aranas St., Cebu City

PHILAM MERCANTILE COMPANY

Gov. Lim St., Zamboanga City

PHILIPPINE MERCHANTS CORPORATION

35 Pelaez St., Cebu City

REDONA & SONS INC., M. A.

Tacloban, Leyte

REPUBLIC FINANCING CORPORATION

31 Session Road, Baguio City

RISMA, AGRIPINA

Iloilo City

RIVERA, SALVADOR J.

Balasan, Iloilo City

RIZAL ENTERPRISES, INC.

1262 Tuberias, Manila

Prov. Address: Pasig, Rizal

ROSARIO, C. O. DEL

Azcarra, cor. Misericordia, Manila

ROYAL GROCERY

Trinidad Road, Market Sub.,

Baguio City

SANTOS DEPARTMENT STORE

40-B Jones Ave., Cebu City

SARMIENTO BROS. COMPANY

1341-1343 Rizal Ave., Manila

SHUI SHING COMPANY

Tacloban, Leyte.—P. O. Box 120

SINAMAY DEALER (De L. D. Beres)

271 J. M. Basa St., Iloilo City

SISON & SONS

317 R. Hidalgo Quiapo, Manila

SOUTHERN TRADING CO., INC.

Gov. Lim St., Zamboanga City

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC TRADING CO.,

INC.

Tablocan, Leyte—P. O. Box 52

STATE BAZAR

J. M. Basa St., Iloilo City

STRAIT & COMPANY, INC.

14 Escolta, Manila

SUYA, T.

Tacloban, Leyte—P. O. Box 1

TABLA ATHLETIC SUPPLY

Junquera St., Cebu City

TEXTILES IMPORTING CORPORATION

4th Floor, Wise Bldg.,

174 Juan Luna, Manila

THAY HING TRADING

137 Rosario, Manila

THEO'S SUPPLY STORE

Naga, Camarines Sur

TIA JUANA'S SHOPPE

Torres Bugallon, Dagupan City

TINITIGAN SHOES & DRY GOODS

STORE

105 P. Burgos Caridad, Cavite City

THEATRES IN MANILA**ALEGRIA**

1842 Rizal Avenue

APOLO

1348 Rizal Avenue

ASTOR

Plaza Sta. Cruz

AVENUE THEATRE

Rizal Avenue

BATAAN

Plaza Goiti, corner Echague

BOULEVARD THEATRE

Quezon Boulevard, Quiapo

BULOVA

1425 Herran, Paco

CAPITOL

Escolta, Manila

CENTER

Quezon Boulevard, Quiapo

COCO

446 Juan Luna, Binondo

CONFUCIUS

521 Ongpin, Binondo

DALISAY

Rizal Avenue, Sta. Cruz

DART
Dart St. Paco

DIANA
Labores Extension, Pandacan

GLOBE
Raon, cor. Quezon Boulevard

GLORIA
Sande St., Tondo

IDEAL THEATRE
Rizal Ave., Sta. Cruz

ILLUSION
Gomez, corner R. Hidalgo

LIBERTY
64 Legarda, Sampaloc

LIFE
Quezon Boulevard, Quiapo

LOTUS
Rizal Ave., cor. Tayuman

LUZON
2488 Rizal Avenue Sta. Cruz

LYRIC
81 Escolta, Binondo, Manila

MACTAN THEATRE
Legarda, Sampaloc

MADRID
405 Madrid St., San Nicolas

MANILA OPERA HOUSE
Rizal Avenue, Sta. Cruz

MERCURY
España St., cor. Trabajo, Sampaloc

METRO
703 R. Hidalgo, corner Barbosa

MODERNO
Legarda, Sampaloc

MOON
Juan Luna, Tondo

NATIONAL
188 Castaños, Sampaloc

NOLI
2264 Rizal Avenue

ORIENT
Raon, Quiapo

PACIFIC
Ronquillo, Sta. Cruz

PARK
308 Carriedo, Sta. Cruz

RADIO
Estero Cegado, Sta. Cruz

RAJAH
1026 J. Barlin, Sampaloc

RENO
530 Camba, San Nicolas

RIALTO
Rizal Avenue, near State Theatre

ROYAL
333 Ronquillo, Sta. Cruz

SAMPALOC
722 G. Tuason, Sampaloc

SCALA THEATRE
Rizal Avenue, near the Opera House

SOCIETY THEATRE
Echague St., Sta. Cruz

STAR THEATRE
Azcarra, Sta. Cruz

TIMES
Quezon Boulevard, Quiapo

TIVOLI THEATRE
Plaza Sta. Cruz

VICTORY
Tejeron, Sta. Ana

ZEST
932 R. Hidalgo, Quiapo

THE REPUBLIC

THEATRES IN RIZAL CITY

GREEN LINE THEATRE
Taft Ave., Rizal City

LIBERTAD THEATRE
Libertad Street, near Leveriza

LOOK THEATRE
Libertad Street

NEW IDEAL THEATRE
F. B. Harrison Street

RICA
Taft Avenue

TAFT THEATRE
3456 Taft Avenue

THEATRE COMPANIES

ARANETA INC., GREGORIO
Radio Theatre Bldg., Estero Cegado
Sta. Cruz, Manila

CRUZ ENTERPRISES, P. B.
Concepcion, Malabon, Rizal

LOPEZ ENTERPRISES
Iloilo City

LUZON THEATRES, INC.
4th Floor, State Bldg., Rizal Ave.
Manila

THEATRES SUPPLY

BERGER CO., INC., S. M.
2219 Azcarra, Manila

DEVILLA & COMPANY
Martires St., Cebu City

FEDERAL FILMS, INC.
2283 Azcarra, Manila

FILIPINO IMPORT FILMS, INC.
Rooms 205-206, Central Hotel Bldg.
Cor. Rizal Ave. and Azcarra

JOSEPH BROTHES, INC.
3rd Floor, State Bldg.
504 Rizal Ave., Manila

PHILIPPINE ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES, INC.
Ground Floor, Regina Bldg.
Muelle del Banco Nacional, Manila

Consulates

Tel.
No.

27901 AUSTRALIA, 208 Manila Hotel.

27798 BELGIUM, 808 Ayala Bldg.
(Belgian consulate presently in charge of the Netherlands consulate).

29315 GREAT BRITAIN, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Bldg.

28301 CHINA, 434 Dasmariñas.

27961 CUBA, Soriano Bldg.

26961 DENMARK, 132 Aviles, San Miguel Brewery Bldg.

28059 FRANCE, 202 Wilson Bldg.

—GUATEMALA, 408 Looban.

28257 LEBANOS, 802 Wilson Bldg.

22798 THE NETHERLANDS, 136 Buen camino.

—NICARAGUA, 309 San Gregorio, Paco.

28903 NORWAY Insular Ice Plant Bldg., Plaza Lawton.

29411 PANAMA, R-3, Derham Bldg., Port Area, Manila.

86153 PORTUGAL, 158 Invernes, Santa Ana.

29152 SIAM, 7th Floor, Soriano Bldg.,

27576 SPAIN, Samanillo Bldg., Escolta.

—SWEDEN, Punta, Santa Ana

26180 SWITZERLAND, 402 Wilson Building.

26228 UNITED STATES of AMERICA, M.R.S. Bldg., Plaza Cervantes.

Marine Directory

Tele-phone	Agents	Address
27717	AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES,	1 Plaza Goiti.
28039	AMERICAN STEAMSHIP AGEN-CIES,	314 Myers Bldg., Port Area, Parry Lines, Inc.
27931	COMPANIA GENERAL de TABA-COS de FILIPINAS,	499 Tanduay, Maerk Line.
29608	COMPANIA MARITIMA,	109 Juan Luna.
28905	M. V. CONCEPCION & CO.,	233 Regina Bldg., Escolta.
28204	DE LA RAMA LINES,	Hongknog & Shanghai Bank Bldg.
26382	EVERETT STEAMSHIP CO.,	233 Dasmariñas— American Mail Line Everett Orient Line Isbrandsten Co. Nonsuco, Inc. San Vicente, Inc.
28912	EAST ASIATIC COMPANY,	5th Floor, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg.
27177	GENERAL SHIPPING COMPA-NY,	611 Muelle de la Industria.
26237	HANSON, ORTH & STEVENSON,	Trade and Commerce Bldg.— Ben Lines Blue Funnel Lines Ellerman Line.
29522	INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO. of the PHILIPPINES,	309 Mvers Bldg.— Isthmian Steamship Co. Swedish East Asiatic Co. Australia-China Line
26133	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,	Marsman Bldg., Port Area— Julian Brothers
26523	PAN-ORIENTAL SHIPPING AGENCY,	828 Jaboneros, Binondo.
26931	MANILA STEAMSHIP CO.	Mue-lle de la Industria. Bank Bldg.
29527	MACONDRAY & CO.,	3rd Floor China Bank Bldg.— Barber Wilhelmsen Lines 312 Myers Bldg., Port Area Norwegian Africa Australia.
28777	LYKES BROS. STEAMSHIP CO.	—PAN-ORIENTAL SHIPPING CO., 530 Elcano St.
28201	ROOSEVELT SHIPPING AGEN-CY,	Trade & Commerce Bldg.— Silver Line, Ltd. Silver & Java Pacific Line

ARSENIO T. BONIFACIO

Former Acting City Treasurer, Rizal City; now, Asst. Provincial Treasurer of Rizal since Sept. 16, 1947

With a record of brilliant service behind him, Mr. Arsenio Bonifacio y Tamayo has begun his career as clerk in the office of the municipal treasurer of Taytay, Rizal, in June, 1913, with a salary of P20.00 a month, and rose gradually to various positions of trust and responsibility, handling finances for the government to the satisfaction of his immediate superiors, first, as acting municipal treasurer and postmaster in Montalban, Rizal, in 1915; later in Marikina, then municipal treasurer, postmaster and municipal secretary of Cardona, 1916-17; Antipolo, 1917-18 Navotas, 1918-19; traveling deputy district auditor at Pasig, Rizal, 1919-20; deputy provincial and municipal treasurer with a salary of P115.00 a month in Navotas again, 1920-21; same position in the provincial capital, Pasig, with a salary of P150.00 a month, from 1921 to 1925; same position and salary at Malabon, from 1924 to 1935; transferred to Pasay on February 1, 1935, where he stayed until February 29, 1940, and on March 1, 1940, he was promoted to the position of Acting Administrative Deputy in the Office of the Provincial Treasurer at Pasig, Rizal, up to February 28, 1941. On May 1, 1941, he was assigned as Deputy and Municipal Treasurer and Sub-Agent of the Philippine National Bank



Arsenio T. Bonifacio

Agency at Pasig, Rizal, with a salary of P160.00 a month; and on September 19, 1944, was appointed Acting Provincial Treasurer of Palawan with a salary of P230.00 a month. He returned to Pasig on September 12, 1945, as Deputy and Municipal Treasurer and, later, was sent again to Pasay in the same capacity as Deputy and Municipal Treasurer, which position he held until Pasay was converted into Rizal City on June 21, 1947, and inaugurated on August 16, this year.

The Charter of Rizal City provides for an annual salary of not to exceed P4,800.00 for the city treasurer, but up to the present time Mr. Bonifacio has not been appointed to the permanent position of city treasurer, notwithstanding his long period of service as treasurer mentioned herein-above. The annual gross income of Rizal City exceeds six hundred thousand pesos to date. Mr. Bonifacio has no doubt done his best to increase the collection of taxes and to keep the finances of the city in good shape. He deserves promotion as an encouragement to government employees who render continuous and faithful services to the people.

Mr. Bonifacio was born in Tagig, Rizal, the hometown of Labor Secretary Pedro Magsalin, on December 14, 1893; the son of Juan Bonifacio and Basilisa Tamayo. Before entering the government service, he was a third year high school student. He married the former Miss Matea Sarmiento, with whom he has five children: Enriqueta, Liberty, Rizalina, Elvira, and Bonifacio.

Marine Directory

(Continued from page 115)

- 28729 C. F. SHARP & CO., Insular Life Bldg.—
Pacific Orient Express Lines
Waterman Steamship Co.
27047 UNITED STATES LINES CO.
2nd Floor, Soriano Bldg.—
American Pioneer Line.
Pacific Far East Line, Inc.
27208 ARANETA SHIPPING INC.
Araneta Bldg., 343 Echague.

Two Outstanding Figures In Rizal City



"Katipunan" in 1896.

Mr. Hermenegildo de la Rosa is the oldest living ex-municipal councilor of Pasay, to whose initiative the cockpit license tax was raised from P3,000 to P10,000 a year in 1913, when he was appointed acting municipal president of Pasay. He is one of the local organizers of the

Mr. Felix Gatdula, who came to live with his family in Pasay in 1913 as ice-vendor and carretela driver, has steadily rose to his present position as owner and operator of "El Nido Transportation" and proprietor of "El Nido" restaurant on Taft Avenue and other enterprises. He hails from Plaridel, Bulacan.



The National Federation . . .

continued from page 105)

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